The New-York Times.

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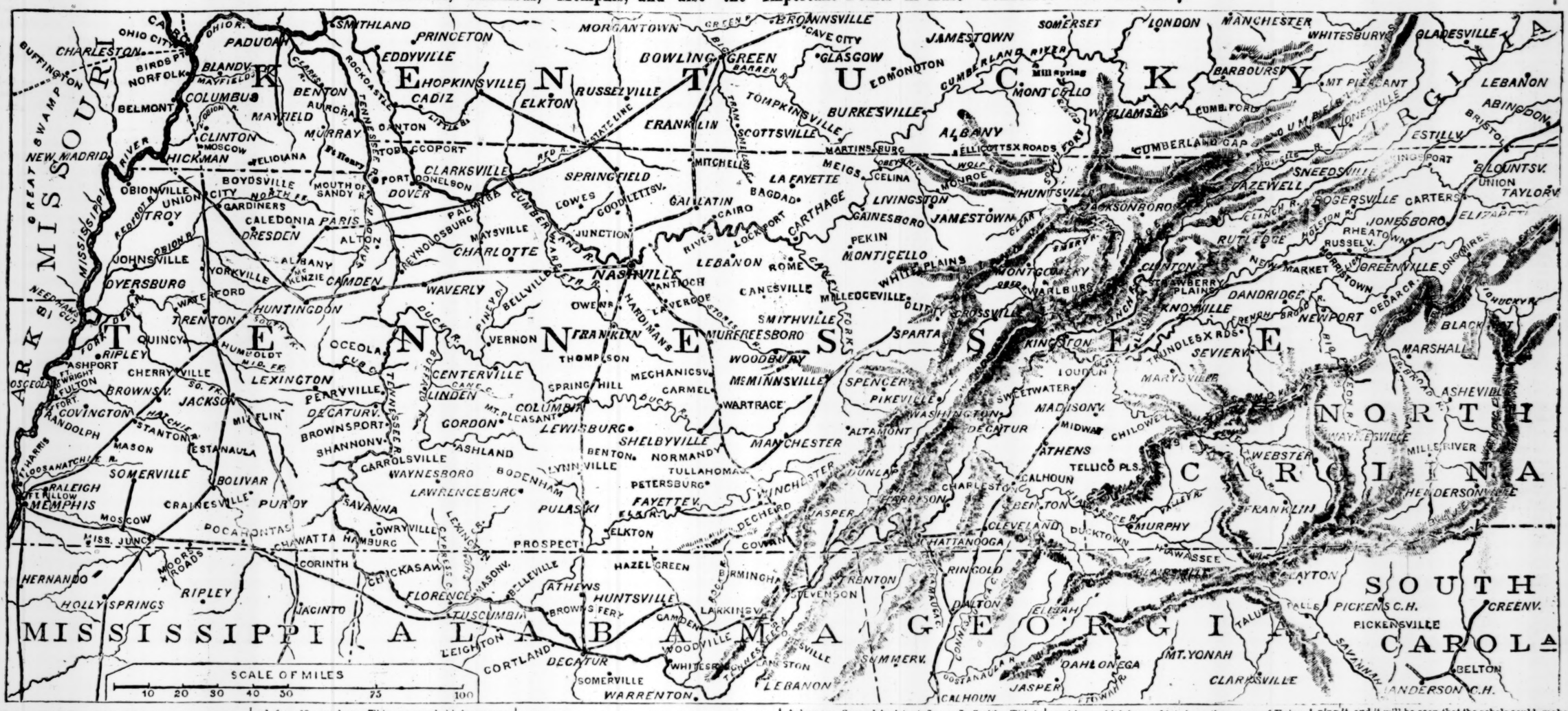
MAP SHOWING THE STRATEGIC POINTS CAPTURED IN THE RECENT VICTORIES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Exhibiting Their Relations to These States and to the Contiguous Southern and Southwestern States; Giving the Location and Bearings of Bowling Green, Forts Henry and Donelson, Clarksville, Nashville, Columbus, Memphis, and also the Important Points in East Tennessee and Kentucky.



THE FORT DONELSON BATTLE.

Reports of Three Days' Desperate Fighting.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Two of our Colonels Killed and Two Wounded.

Capture of the Upper Fort Commanding Fort Donelson.

Six Gunboats in Action on Friday.

Several of them Disabled and Forced to Retire.

COMMODORE FOOTE WOUNDED.

Great Strength and Accurate Aim of the Rebel Batteries.

One of Gen. Grant's Batteries Captured and Retaken.

The Mortar Boats on the Way from Cairo.

The Rebels Flying the Black Flag.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 16.

This city is wild with excitement and rejoicing. *The news is just made public that the American flag waves over Fort Donelson.*

The loss is heavy on both sides.

One of Gen. GRANT's batteries was taken by the rebels, but was recaptured by our troops.

The gunboats are said to be badly damaged.

Further particulars expected to-night.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The following is a special to the *Missouri Democrat:*

Cairo, Sunday, Feb. 16—P. M.

Commodore FOOTE reached here at 12 o'clock last night, on board the gunboat *Conestoga.* He stormed Fort Donelson Friday afternoon, with the gunboats *St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Carondelet, Tyler* and *Conestoga,* and after fighting a little more than an hour, he withdrew. Fifty-four were killed and wounded on our gunboats. Pilots RILEY and HINTON, of the *St. Louis,* being among the latter. Com. FOOTE, while standing on the pilot-house of the *St. Louis,* his flag-ship, was slightly wounded. *The St. Louis was hit eighty-one times.* Two gunboats were disabled, the *Tyler* and the *Conestoga,* and remained out of range of the enemy's guns.

The line of battle was as follows: *St. Louis* on the right next the *Louisville,* then the *Pittsburgh* and the *Carondelet* on the left. *The enemy's firing was very accurate. They had three batteries, one near the water, one fifty feet above this, and a third fifty feet above the second.* The upper one mounted four 18-pounders. This one was held in reserve until our boats got within four hundred yards of the fort. Our fire was directed principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of the trenches.

All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland, except the *Conestoga.* She left there yesterday morning. A rifled gun on the *Carondelet* burst, killing six men. The rudder of the *Pittsburgh* was shot away. *The mortar-boats left here yesterday morning.*

The above statements of the fight were received from gentlemen who were on board the *St. Louis* during the engagement.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and reached here this noon, says the fight had been going on all day yesterday (Saturday.) *The right wing of the enemy's fortifications were taken, and the Stars and Stripes were floating over them.* The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Dispatches received at headquarters say that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one. Commodore FOOTE was wounded twice, but not fatally.

The upper redoubt was taken by our troops. This commands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture that fort to-day, (Sunday.)

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Steamer *Minnehaha* has arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the fort at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing the military mail and dispatches, and 150 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah. The fight commenced on Thursday, and *Friday's and Saturday's contest was desperate.* The Illinois Eighteenth suffered severely, and the Iowa Seventh sustained considerable loss. *Swartz's battery, which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men.* Two Colonels were wounded and two killed. Loss heavy on both sides.

The upper fort was taken at 4 o'clock, and *the Union flag is now floating over it.* Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

The gunboats *St. Louis, Louisville* and *Pittsburgh* were disabled.

The *Minnehaha* met the mortar boats at Paducah, going up.

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A special to the *Tribune,* dated Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson, 15th, says:

The firing commenced again at daybreak, and continued at intervals all day long. Up to four o'clock no movement or assault by the land forces had been made.

Night before last an attempt was made by the rebels to take TAYLOR's battery of light artillery, but they were repulsed by two regiments and driven back beyond their intrenchments. Our loss in wounded is considerable, but not more than three or four are dangerously wounded.

Six gunboats arrived yesterday, and commenced an attack on the fort at 2 in the afternoon. The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted one hour and twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back. The four iron-clad boats went within 300 yards of the fort. All the rebel river guns, except six, were either dismounted or silenced. The first shot fired from the gunboat *Louisville* dismounted the rebels 128-pounder. The *Louisville* received fifty-seven shots, two of which took effect, one striking the starboard side of her deck, and passing through the entire length of the boat, killing three men, and breaking her tiller-rope a short distance from the pilot-house. The rope was then managed by some of the hands, when a shell from the *Tyler,* which lay some distance astern, burst over the *Louisville,* scattering the men at the tiller-rope, and so much disabled her steering-tackle that the boat was compelled to drop astern.

A shot struck the *Pittsburgh* in the bows and stove an immense hole in her, which caused her to drop out of the action. The leak, however, has been stopped.

A shot struck the pilot-house of the *St. Louis,* passing through it between the pilot's legs without injuring him.

All the boats were more or less injured, but none but the *Louisville* seriously. There were five killed and two wounded on the *Louisville.* The gunboats will not be in a condition to renew the attack before to-morrow morning.

In consequence of the height of the bluffs on which the rebel fortifications are built, our shots cannot have as much effect on them as those at Fort Henry. It will therefore require a much longer time to reduce this fort.

The rebels have raised the black flag. It can be seen flying from the bank a short distance above here.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The following dispatch was this morning received at the Navy Department from Flag-Officer FOOTE:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP ST. LOUIS, NEAR FORT DONELSON, *via* PADUCAH, Saturday, Feb. 15.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., with four iron-clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after one hour and a quarter's severe fighting the latter part of the day, within less than 100 yards from the fort, the wheel of this vessel and the tiller of the *Louisville* were shot away, rendering the two boats unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received fifty-nine shots, and the others about half that number each.

There were thirty-four killed and wounded, in the attack, which we have reason to suppose, would in fifteen minutes more, could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries, when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river from disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving-tackles could not steer the vessels in the strong current. When the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns, from which they had been driven, they again hotly poured fire upon us.

The enemy must have brought over twenty guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery and the main fort upon the hill, while we only could return the fire with twelve boat guns from the four boats.

One rifled gun aboard the *Carondelet* burst during the action.

The officers and men in this hotly-contested but unequal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gunboats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current.

On consultation with Gen. GRANT and my own officers, as my services here, until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place.

I have sent the *Tyler* to the Tennessee River to render the railroad bridge impassable.

(Signed,) A. H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Com'g Naval Force West'n Division.

THE GUNBOATS ENGAGED.

There had been, according to Commodore FOOTE, but six gunboats engaged in the bombardment up to latest advices. Four of these, the *St. Louis, Carondelet, Taylor* and *Conestoga,* took part in the reduction of Fort Henry; two, the *Louisville* and the *Pittsburgh,* were here brought into action for the first time; and three of those engaged at Fort Henry, the *Essex, Cincinnati* and *Lexington,* were not in this fight. We give a list of the officers of all the boats engaged in this gallant action, in the order mentioned by Commodore FOOTE:

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, COMMODORE FOOTE'S FLAG-SHIP.

Lieutenant-Commanding, LEONARD PAULDING, U. S. N.; First Master, Samuel Black; Second Master, James Y. Clemson; Third Master, Charles S. Kendrick; Fourth Master, Alexander Fraser; Acting Paymaster, Llewellyn Curry; Surgeon —— McDill; Master's Mates, S. H. McAdams, James P. Paulding; Pilots, Frank Riley, —— Hinton; Gunner, —— Hall; Chief-Engineer, W. Carswell; First Assistant, T. F. Ackeman; Second Assistant, James L. Smith; Third Assistant, John Wilcoxen; Carpenter, Robert H. Meehl.

The *St. Louis* was Commodore FOOTE's flag-ship, and was rushed into the very jaws of the enemy's guns. It was within 100 yards of the fort. She was hit 61 times by the rebel guns. Commodore FOOTE and Pilots RILEY and HINTON were wounded.

GUNBOAT LOUISVILLE.

Commander, BENJAMIN M. DOVE, U. S. N.; First Master, Robert Getty; Second Master, R. A. Bausman; Third Master, Thomas M. Parker; Fourth Master, Samuel C. Harrison; Surgeon, A. L. Nail; Master's Mates, Robert Sherman, Charles L. Felton; Pilots, Samuel McBride, Samuel Williamson; Chief Engineer, James P. Fulton; First Assistant Engineer, A. W. Hardy; Second Assistant Engineer, John C. Parkinson; Third Assistant Engineer, Deodatus Chapel; Carpenter, —— Boggs; Gunner, James G. Austin; Armorer, Charles Degleman.

GUNBOAT PITTSBURGH.

Lieutenant-Commanding—E. Thompson, U. S. N.; First Master—C. Bentley; Second Master—Andrew Wilson; Third Master—W. Snyder; Fourth Master—E. P. Morgan; Paymaster—Cephas G. Gunn; Pilots—David E. Wade, Charles S. Tennson; Master's Mates—J. F. Nichols, Chas. H. Mathews; Chief Engineer—J. McDonald; First Assistant Engineer—George H. Atkinson; Second Assistant Engineer—George Sanford; Third Assistant Engineer—Charles W. Blessing; Gunner—vacant; Carpenter—George W. Rodgers; Armorer—Thomas Smith.

The rudder of this vessel was shot away in the engagement, and being thereby rendered unmanagable, she had to drop down the stream, but not before having rendered excellent service.

GUNBOAT CARONDELET.

Commander, HENRY WALKE, U. S. N.; First Master, Richard K. Wade; Second Master, John Dorety; Third Master, Charles C. Gray; Fourth Master, H. A. Walke; Pilots, William Henton, Daniel Weaver; Surgeon, James S. McNeely; Paymaster, George J. W. Nexsen; Master's Mates, Theodore L. Gilliman, Edward E. Brennard; Chief Engineer, W. H. Faulkner; First Assistant Engineer, Charles H. Caven; Second Assistant Engineer, Samuel S. Brooks; Third Assistant Engineer, Augustus F. Crowell; Carpenter, O. Donaldson; Gunner, Richard Adams; Armorer, H. H. Rhodes.

A rifled gun on this gunboat bursted in the action, with what effect will be seen from the official report.

GUNBOAT TAYLOR.

Lieutenant Commanding, W. GWIN, U. S. N.; First Master, Edward Shaw; Second Master, Jason Gouly; Third Master, James Martin; Pilots, John Sebastian and David Hiner; Chief Engineer, Samuel Goble; First Assistant Engineer, D. Edward Weaver; Second Assistant Engineer, Edward W. Goble; Third Assistant Engineer, Oscar S. Davis; Armorer, Elihu Stevens; Acting Paymaster, W. B. Coleman; Assistant Surgeon, T. H. Kearney; Carpenter, Thomas Russell; Gunner, Herman Peters, U. S. N.; Master's Mates, Ferdinand T. Coleman and Edward D. Brainard.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA.

Lieutenant Commanding, PHELPS, U. S. N.; First Master, John A. Duble; Second Master, Charles P. Noble; Third Master, Benjamin Sebastian; Assistant Surgeon, William H. Wilson; Acting Paymaster, Alfred Phelps; Chief Engineer, Thomas Cook; First Assistant Engineer, Alex. Magee; Third Assistant Engineer, Michael Norton; Master's Mates, James Kearney, Richard H. Cuttee; Gunner, Henry Hamilton; Carpenter, Andrew Woodlock: Armorer, Jas. O'Niel.

The two last-mentioned boats, the *Taylor* and *Conestoga,* are not of the same model of character as the others, being simply Mississippi River steamboats rebuilt with perpendicular bulwarks and pierced for guns. They were both disabled in the action.

The mortar-floats, which at latest advices were nearly ready to open on the parts of the fort still held by the rebels, are iron-clad, and of the strongest character.

ARMAMENT OF THE GUNBOATS.

	Guns.		Guns.
St. Louis	13	Carondelet	13
Louisville	13	Taylor	9
Pittsburgh	13	Conestoga	9
		Total gunboat armament	72

These guns are all in battery, and none are less than 32-pounders—some are 42-pounders, some 64-pounders. In addition to these, each boat carries a Dahlgren rifled 12-pounder boat howitzer on the upper deck. Several of the larger guns on each boat are rifled, but most of them are smooth bore, those being most efficient in close action.

FORT DONELSON.

Its Position, Armament and Strategic Value.

The news of the capture of Fort Donelson—or at least its virtual capture by the taking of the redoubt commanding the rebel positions that still held out on Saturday—which is announced by telegraph this morning, and the still more important news of the rebel evacuation of Bowling Green, will attract undivided attention to the great military operations now being carried out in the Southwest. To render more clear to everybody the value of these victories, we give the above map, showing not only the important positions which have of late been the scenes of Union triumphs, such as Fort Henry on the Tennessee, Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, Bowling Green on the Big Barren, Mill Springs on the Eastern waters of the Cumberland, and other strategic localities, but showing also the bearing of these points on Columbus and Memphis, on Clarksville and Nashville, on Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, still in rebel hands; and exhibiting, too, the relation of the several places captured, and of those on which our army is now rapidly advancing, to the rebel States immediately south and east of Tennessee, to the Gulf States of Mississippi and Alabama, and to Georgia, North and South Carolina. If the reader will give a few minutes' study to this little reference-map, to its topography, railroads, rivers and mountains, he will gain a more accurate knowledge of our present military situation in the Southwest, and of the directions and places whence our banners will next be borne, than could possibly be given by verbal descriptions. As the scene of our main operations for some time to come is likely to be within the territory included in this map, those who wish to follow them up intelligently will find it convenient to clip out and preserve for reference.

Fort Donelson, as will be seen, is situated at Dover, Tennessee, on the west bank of the Cumberland River, a few miles south of the northern boundary of the State, and was built last Summer, about the same time as Fort Henry. It is located at a point where the river washes an obtuse angle in its northward course. It is twelve miles southeast of Fort Henry, which was captured just nine days before the present victory. The main object of the fort was to stand as a rear defence to Bowling Green, and also as a defence against our approach to Nashville by the Cumberland River. It was believed by the rebels that it would block up effectually our passage into Tennessee in this direction. Some seven or eight post roads here intersect each other, and the railroad from Bowling Green to Memphis passes but four miles south of it. This same railroad, it will be remembered, was cut a short distance west, at the Tennessee River, by our gunboats, immediately after the fall of Fort Henry, and is now again destroyed at the crossing of the Cumberland. Fort Donelson controls the river as far up as Clarksville, where the rebels may perhaps again make a stand as we advance onward to Nashville. At Clarksville they have fortifications and a pretty strong armament, and lately they had there also a considerable body of troops.

The enemy are supposed to have had three batteries at Fort Donelson—one near the river's edge, one fifty feet above this, on the high ground, and a third fifty feet above the second; this upper one mounted four 18-pounder guns. Our gunboats first attacked the water battery, but the rebels held back the fire of their upper and strongest work until Commodore FOOTE, with his usual daring, had brought his boats within 400 yards of the fort. He still advanced, however, until he got within 100 yards of it. At 4 o'clock on Saturday this upper redoubt, constituting the right wing of the enemy's fortification, and which commands the remainder of the rebel works, was taken by our troops, and from it the old flag was flung to the breeze. Of the exact armament of these various works we have not information, but, at the latest date to which our knowledge extends there were mounted some 20 heavy guns, 18, 32, and 64-pounders. It is not to be wondered, placed as these were, that they should have done considerable damage to even such strong boats as compose our iron-plated Western river fleet. And there is no doubt that large additions to the number were within a week made from Bowling Green—as Commodore FOOTE says, in his official dispatch, that in the upper and lower redoubts alone there were mounted 20 guns.

The number of rebels manning the fortifications was estimated, last Thursday, by our commanders on the field, in the dispatch published last Saturday, as high as 15,000. No further reinforcements could have been thrown in after that time, as our forces then had invested the fort. If Gen. HALLECK's statement was correct that FLOYD (the thief) was then inside the fort, it is likely that he had taken the division with which he left Bowling Green last Monday, along with him, instead of having taken it to East Tennessee to fight Gen. THOMAS, as was supposed. That division consists of three brigades, one of which was immediately commanded by FLOYD himself, another by HARDEE, and a third by SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER. The regiments were from Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, and were the flower of the rebel army in the Southwest. The four regiments also which fled from Fort Henry on its capture by Commodore FOOTE, had probably also taken refuge in Fort Donelson. The rebel troops at Clarksville too, could have been easily thrown forward after the fall of Fort Henry. There is no doubt that all the rebel forces that could possibly be spared were there. Up to the 20th of last month, the fort was occupied by only a few companies of Tennesseeans, and so strongly were the rebels there posted that they did not believe we would dare to assail even them. But give the rebels all the reinforcements and the largest number claimed, and there was still an immense preponderance of men on our side—the Union force investing the fort being stated by Gen. HALLECK to be fifty thousand strong. Considering the location of the fort, its defences, and the force manning it, and it will be seen that the rebels could make a severe fight. There are other things beside superior numbers to be taken into consideration in estimating the chances of a battle. The rebels succeeded, too, in disabling the most efficient of our gunboats. But as at the latest hour, the mortar boats were nearly ready to open fire on the positions the rebels still held, in connection with the guns from the commanding position we had captured, and as our brave troops were breast to breast with the rebels, we may at any hour anticipate news of the complete reduction of Fort Donelson.

THE WESTERN MANASSAS EVACUATED.

Flight of the Rebels from Bowling Green.

Louisville, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

MITCHELL'S Division by a forced march reached the river at Bowling Green to-day, making a bridge to cross.

The enemy had burnt the bridge at 1 o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived. D. C. BUELL, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

From the Washington Star, of Saturday.

Just as the *Star* goes to press to-day, the General-in-Chief has received a dispatch from Gen. BUELL, announcing that his advance, under Gen. MITCHELL, reached the river opposite Bowling Green yesterday by a forced march.

The enemy, fearing the passage of his force across the river by the remaining bridge there, burned that immediately, or sufficient of it to render it impassable.

Gen. MITCHELL at once set about constructing another, under the protection of his guns.

The enemy thereupon last night evacuated their Bowling Green stronghold, of which Gen. MITCHELL is now, doubtless, in possession, as no enemy was left to resist him in raising the Stars and Stripes over it, the river being but to cross.

Gen. BUELL had for some days past been concentrating a large force in the neighborhood, with which, doubtless, to march directly on to Nashville after having reduced Bowling Green.

It is the impression in military circles here, that on evacuating their Bowling Green stronghold last night, the main body, if not all the rebel army, fled directly toward Nashville; as to attempt to reinforce Fort Donelson instead, would be well-nigh a hopeless undertaking, and would inevitably be followed almost immediately by the fall of Nashville before the main body of BUELL's army, and the fall of Knoxville before the Division of Gen. THOMAS. Neither BUELL or THOMAS can meet with any resistance to speak of in marching directly on those most important strategic positions, if the army running away from Bowling Green has failed in its retreat to aim to cover Nashville, which, by-the-by, is the main object of the effort of the enemy to continue to hold Fort Donelson.

OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

Louisville, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Gen. MITCHELL's troops have crossed Barren River, and are in possession of Bowling Green.

BOWLING GREEN.

Our news from this point is as yet exceedingly meagre, consisting only of Gen. BUELL's very brief dispatch. That, however, is enough to show that the rebels have evacuated their Western Manassas, and that it is now in our hands. As will be seen by the map, there were only two feasible routes for the decamping rebels to take—one by railroad almost directly north to Nashville, and one in a western direction, toward Fort Donelson. They first began to evacuate the place about a week ago to-day, when FLOYD and his division marched out, apparently to the latter road. After these had gone, there was not a very great force remaining,—certainly not over ten thousand men. These, as it appears, on Saturday last fled in the direction of Nashville, where, at latest accounts, BEAUREGARD was working out his plans for the defence of the city. During the week they had removed nearly all their guns and property.

The rebel evacuation of Bowling Green was a "military necessity." The flank movements of Gens. THOMAS and CRITTENDEN, and the rear operations of Com. FOOTE and Gen. GRANT, rendered the place untenable. A few days more and the rebels would have been taken in their stronghold. It is unfortunate that they have been allowed to escape. But from Gen. BUELL's reticence, and his interdiction upon the telegraph, it looks as though he was carrying out some plan to prevent their rallying again at any other point, if not of overtaking them. This evacuation is certainly a very lame and impotent conclusion to the rebel boasts about the impregnability of their position at Bowling Green.

In all Kentucky, and we may say in all the Southwest, the rebels now hold but one position of importance, Columbus; and that is isolated and untenable. The rebels will soon fly from there, as they have fled from Bowling Green, if our Generals will only permit them to do

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 15, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	90	
36,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89⅞	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. Yearly	88	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ Yrly.	88	
2,000	do	88⅛	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	80	
9,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	98⅞	
37,000	do	98¾	
500	Ohio State 6s, '60,	96⅜	
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs.	79	
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bds, '69	80¾	
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bds, '77	81	
11,000	Ill War Loan	77⅞	
1,000	Mich. State 6s	81⅜	
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	48⅜	
24,000	do	48⅜	
20,000	Missouri State 6s	44⅜	
8,000	do b30	44⅜	
51,000	do	44⅜	
5,000	do b20	44⅜	
10,000	do b15	44⅜	
6,000	do	44⅜	
1,000	do	44⅜	
8,000	Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. J. Railroad.	55	
1,000	Lou. State 6's	62½	
500	Cal. State 7's	83	
2,000	N. Y. S. 5's, '74	99⅜	
500	City 6's, '87	100	
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6's	98	
1,000	do	98⅛	
2,000	do	98⅛	
$5,000	E. R. 3d m. bds. '83	96	
10,000	E. R., 4th m. bds.	84½	
5,000	do b30	85	
2,000	Hud. R. s. f. bds	102	
1,000	H. R. 3d m. bds.	85¾	
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	100¾	
4,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	73	
10,000	Mich. C. & Pc. 1st M. S'g F. C. Bs	100	
4,000	do a	19.100	
16,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. B	98	
4,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	70	
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92½	
1,000	Han. & St. Jos. R	35	
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	76½	
5,250	T. & W. 2d Co. at.	54	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	100	
5,000	do	99¾	
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st m.	106¾	
1,000	Long Dock Bds	95	
12	Am. Ex. Bank	80	
18	do	80¾	
10,000	Amer. Gold b30	104¾	
10,000	do b15	104¾	
5,000	do a30	104¾	
15,000	do b30	104⅞	
$5,840	do	104¾	
60	Pac. Mail Steam Co	99⅝	
250	do a60	99¾	
50	do b30	100	
50	do a10	99⅝	
425	do	99¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90⅛	
40,000	do	90⅛	
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	89⅞	
40,000	do b30	90	
1,000	do b5	90	
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	80	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Ore-War L. ½ Yearly	87¾	
25,000	Tr'y. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	98⅞	
600	do	99	
6,000	Missouri State 6s.	44¾	
2,000	Mo. State 6s, Is. to H. & St. Jo. R	54½	
1,000	Ill. Co'pon Bs '62	80¾	
1,000	do	81	
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	48¾	
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B's '83	96	
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B's.	86¾	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	76¾	
5,000	American Gold	104¾	
10,000	do a10	104⅜	
40,000	do b30	104¾	
22	Bank of N. Y.	84½	
124	New-York Cen. R.	82	
457	do opg	82⅛	
100	do a10	82¾	
350	do opg	82⅞	
300	do b20	82⅛	
150	do b30	82⅛	
50	do a30	82½	
50	do b45	82⅝	
50	do b20	82⅝	
150	do p & c	82⅝	
375	Erie Railway Pref.	58⅜	
200	do	58	
100	do b60	58¾	
50	Hudson River R.	38¾	
100	Harlem Railroad	12⅝	
11	Erie Railway	35	
100	do a30	34¾	
350	do	34¾	
200	do a30	34⅝	
50	do	34⅝	
100	do b30	34⅝	
100	do b10	34¾	
200	do b15	34¾	
300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	53	
146	do	52¾	
100	do b10	52¾	
300	do a10	52¾	
50	do a30	52¾	
100	do b30	52⅞	
15	do	52⅝	
250	M. S. & N. R. R.	21⅝	
250	do b30	21⅞	
575	M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	42¾	
20	do	42⅞	
50	Panama Railroad	115	
35	do	115⅛	
50	Ill. Central R. Scrip.	59	
200	do	58¾	
150	do	58⅝	
50	do a60	58¾	
150	do a30	58¾	
50	do a10	58⅝	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16	
50	do	16¼	
100	Galena & Chi. R.	68	
100	do b10	67⅞	
100	do a30	67¾	
100	do b30	67¾	
100	do	67⅝	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	44⅜	
200	do a30	44⅜	
50	do	44⅞	
50	do a15	44⅜	
100	do a15	44⅜	
800	do	44⅛	
300	do b5	44⅜	
200	do b30	44⅜	
275	Chic., B. & Q. R.	62	
100	do b30	62¾	
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20	
1,000	Goshen Br'ch Bs.	87	
105	Pac. M. St. Co ex d.	94⅜	
25	do	94⅜	
50	do b10	94⅜	
50	do a30	94⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R p. & c.	82	
100	do b10 p. & c.	82	
200	Erie R. Pref. a20	57⅜	
200	do a30	57⅜	
50	do	58	
25	Hud. River R.	38	
100	Reading Railroad	42	
50	Mich. Cen. R	52⅝	
50	do b30	53	
25	do	52⅞	
50	Panama Railroad	115⅞	
5	do	116	
50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip. a30	58⅜	
50	do	59	
150	Gal. & Chic. R	68	
20	M. & P. du C. 2d Pref.	53	

MONDAY, Feb. 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was less active In the line of Import entries, the total being only one-half of that of the previous week. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are over two millions, and of Specie over one million—the latter being replaced by the receipts from California, and by express from the interior. The Bank average this afternoon will show about the same Specie line as on last Monday, and the actual amount at present on hand is not far from twenty-eight millions, either way. The price of Gold during the week reached 104¾ ₱ cent., at which the sellers predominated, and at the close a slight concession was made to 104⅜@104½ ₱ cent. Various and, of course, very conflicting opinions are held on the Street as to the practical effect on the market value of Gold under the National Currency Bill, inducing large speculative operations on the Stock Exchange from day to day. As all the amendments to the Currency Bill have not yet been concurred in, it would be premature, perhaps, to discuss all its bearings upon the market for Gold, but it strikes us that, after all, the export demand over and above the receipts every ten days from California, must mainly control the question of premium. The current vigorous and victorious events of the War are not such as to create either present or perspective distrust in the National credit to the extent of inducing our own people to purchase and hoard Gold at a high premium over the legal tender Notes of the United States. On the contrary, as the market advances, on mere speculation or for immediate export, the supply from the interior will probably increase in the same ratio. On the near termination of the War, and by the opening of the Cotton shipping points (river and rail) in the Southern States which shall be first to return to their allegiance, we may look for a more active movement in Foreign Commerce on both sides the great balance sheet. We have reason to hope that the renewal of Cotton shipments up the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Memphis, Florence, &c., is much nearer than even the final termination of the War. And the same may be said of the Sugar of Louisiana, of which the new crop is large, and the present price at New-Orleans less than the mere duty on Foreign Sugars. The tacit agreement of last Fall that Cotton should not be moved from the plantations until the War be over—which agreement was made, at one time, obligatory upon Louisiana planters by proclamation or order of the Governor—has already been broken at New-Orleans. On this violation of the mutual understanding, the Memphis Press, representing the surrounding planting interest of 350,000 or 400,000 bales, is in arms, insisting that if Louisiana and Mississippi are permitted to send their crops forward to New-Orleans to take the chance of running the blockade, the Tennessee and North Mississippi planters, dependant upon Memphis for their goods and supplies, and for money to meet their pressing necessities, shall be allowed to place their crops at that point, to take the first chance of a market, North or South. It is said by those papers that there are buyers of Cotton in Memphis, but the stock has been reduced so very low that no selections as to quality are afforded. From all which it is clear that the abandonment of Columbus by the rebel army, or its capture and surrender, would be the *immediate* signal for moving 50,000 or 100,000 bales of Cotton up the River to Cairo to take the Illinois Central, or to St. Louis and Cincinnati, to take other Railway routes to New-York. The movement of Western Grain and Provisions in the opposite direction would, of course, soon follow, assuming, of course, that the capture or disperson of the rebel forces at Columbus and on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers would impel, if not compel, the Legislature of Tennessee to rescind the resolution of last June of separation from the Government. If such formal action be not taken, the additional delay of occupying Memphis and Nashville, and restoring trade and postal facilities to the people, cannot be long. Under this near prospect in Tennessee, and from the conviction that Louisiana must soon follow—for the fraud of Secession by Convention was about as palpable there as the Legislative farce of separation in Tennessee—we are prepared to believe, with a Liverpool circular received by the *Asia* on Saturday, that a portion of the 20,000 or 30,000 bales of Cotton recently imported into the Northern ports from England, is in a fair way of making a third voyage across the Atlantic.

The French and English advices on American affairs by the *Asia* are of the most assuring nature. There will be no present interference with the blockade, or with our domestic trouble in any way, *except to increase the guards upon a strict neutrality*. The popular opinion of Manchester is even expressed in public meetings on this point, and it is quite certain that the English Ministry will have the support of a large majority in Parliament in favor of *non-intervention*. The Manchester Cotton interest is at length awakened to the fact that to the nearest way to renewed supplies of the raw material from this country is in the direct line of neutrality, and a reasonable patience until the Government of the United States shall reopen its own cotton ports by putting down this rebellion. Had Manchester and Liverpool seen their true interests, commercial as well as manufacturing, in this light from the beginning, the trouble might have been earlier at an end. The present declaration of the English Ministry and of English opinion, and the recent speech of NAPOLEON III., have crushed the last hope of the Richmond usurpation of a successful stand against constituted government.

The passage of the Loan and Treasury bill by the Senate, and the successes of our army and navy in North Carolina and Tennessee, have increased both trade and financial confidence, and indirectly, of course, advanced the speculation on the Stock Exchange. One of the most notable features in the latter is the steady and rapid rise in the mortgage securities of all the leading Railway lines, West as well as the New-York lines. This is, in good part, the effect of the large and remunerative traffic doing on the Roads. The dividend shares of the Roads are also showing increased firmness, while a large speculative business is doing in the non-dividend shares of the Erie, Cleveland and Toledo and other Companies. The unexampled accumulation of Deposits and Country Bank balances in this City, growing out of the War expenditure, and the active movement of Grain and Provisions, through the Fall months, to the close of Lake and Canal navigation, and since continued on the great Railways, contributes to a cheap and easy market for Money, and also induces the calculation of an expansion in Stock prices, and ultimately a revival in Real Estate values. The difference or conflict of opinion referred to above, in regard to the relative value of Gold to the legal tender currency of United States Notes, tends to firm rates for Foreign Exchange—now 115@115¼ on London—and these have become almost as much the subject of speculation as Gold itself. Of current Mercantile paper, the supply on the market continues moderate, as the whole Domestic Produce business from the West, and a large share of the sales of General Merchandise to that quarter, are being done for ready Money.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,491,578, against $2,760,440 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,144,476, against $2,664,873 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,147,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June, 1862:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is from 1st July to 31st December, were	$47,739,000
Add seven weeks since Jan. 1	19,611,278
Total since 1st July	$69,385,278
Against same date last fiscal year	138,496,584
Decreased Import	$71,113,306

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, were $71,993,000

Add seven weeks since Jan. 1	17,363,158
Total since July 1	$89,356,158
Against same time last fiscal year	76,623,737
Increased Export	$13,732,421

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year from July 1 to Dec. 31, was $987,000

Add seven weeks since Jan. 1	5,830,000
Total since 1st July	$6,817,000
Against same time last fiscal year	20,869,000
Decreased Specie Export	$14,052,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	90@89¾@90
New-York Central	79⅜@79¾@82¼@81⅞
New-York and Erie	35¼@33½@35@34¾
Erie Preferred Shares	56¼@58¼@57½@58
Rock Island	52¼@55@54¾
Michigan Guaranteed	40¼@43@42¾
Michigan Southern	21@22¾
Michigan Central	49¾@48¾@53¾@53
Toledo	41¾@44¼@44¾
Galena	66¾@68
Illinois Central	57@59¾
Panama	113¾@115¾@115
Pacific Mail	98¾ with div.@99¼ ex. div.
Missouris	41¾@44¼@44
Tennessees	43¾@48¾@48¾
Hudson River	38¾@38¾
Harlem Preferred	29¾@30¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16@16½

The rise on the Stock Exchange is 2 ₱ cent. on most of the Railway shares, and from 2 to 4 ₱ cent. on many of the Railway mortgages. On Tennessee 6 ₱ cents. the advance is 5 ₱ cent., and on Missouris 3 ₱ cent. The speculation in Government 6 ₱ cents. is held in some suspense by the amendments to the Loan and Treasury Bill yet to be passed upon, on its return to the House of Representatives. The market, nevertheless, has taken a large amount of the Coupon Stock of 1881, sent here on sale by some of the Boston Banks. The Treasury Bonds, bearing 7.30 ₱ cent., are also in request for temporary investment, at 98¾@99 ₱ cent. Some of our Banks, which were disposed to be sellers early in the week, seem to have withdrawn. The first coupon of 3.65 ₱ cent. is due on Wednesday, 19th inst., and will be paid in Gold, the Sub-Treasury being already prepared with $2,000,000 for this object. The movement in New-York Central and Erie shares is very active, the former nearly recovering the dividend of 3 ₱ cent. since the closing of the transfers, while the latter hold comparatively steady at 34@35 ₱ cent. against some further supplies from London. The quotation by the *Asia* of 29¼ sterling money places the two markets, 115 ₱ cent. Exchange considered, nearer each other than for some time past. The London *Times*, with its usual vacillation on American Stocks, and its present feeling toward this Government, is now commending the comparative security of our Railway Shares and Bonds, and the State Securities, over our National Stocks. The prosperity of the Roads removed from the scene of the War is spoken of in kind terms, by way of set-off to the illiberal and unfounded intimation that our Government credit is weakened by the mere expense of maintaining the blockade! No one on this side complained last Summer of the cold shoulder in London to our National Stocks at their present low price, on the score of preserving the English neutrality. The opposition to any and all large negotiations for the support of the War in the London market, was simply gratuitous. The Government had no agents abroad for this object, and the head of the Treasury peremptorily refused to the New-York Banks the alternative of taking their United States Stock of 1881 in a sterling form, with the interest payable abroad. He went so far, in the Bank meeting in November, as to say that he would forego the sale of the $50,000,000 to the Banks, sooner than depart from the principle he had laid down on this subject. He had no objection to having the Stock resold abroad, or to make sale here to the accredited agents of Foreign Banking firms, but the National tenors of the Bonds, and the payment of the interest in New-York, must be preserved. Our own impression is that if the course of the Exchanges with Europe should hereafter demand it, we had as well return the whole of the Bullion sent over last season as to make sales of our Public Stocks at War prices. There is little doubt that a good many of these Stocks will find their way to Europe after the Peace, *and at a premium*.

The business at the Stock Board on Saturday was very large, as will be noticed from the official list of sales, and it was distributed over all departments of the list. A partial dullness followed these heavy transactions for an hour or two, but this in turn brought in fresh buyers on the Street, and late in the afternoon the market left off steady, at the outside figures in our comparative table.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	84⅜	Chatham	65
Manhattan	116	Bank of N. America	75
Union	85	Hanover	60
America	96	Metropolitan	85
City	104	Nassau	80
Greenwich	120	St. Nicholas	75
Merchants' Exch'ge	72	Marine	89
Commerce	76¾	New-York County	80
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n	75	Importers' and Trad.	92¾
Ocean	65	Park	92½
American Exchange	70¼		

The following are the prices bid at the close of the morning Board on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98¾	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '6	86¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	P. R. & C. guar. by M. S.	93
Erie first, '58	100¾	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	92¾
Erie seconds, '59	96	T. H. & A. 1st, 7 ₱ c.	80¾
Erie fourths, '80	84½	T. H. & A. 2d, 7 ₱ c. '70	45¾
Erie fifths, '75	76	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs	17
Buf., N. Y. & E., 1st, '77	79	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	86
Hudson firsts, '60	106¾	Ch. & N. W. 1st s. f.	45
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	102	Ch. & N. W. 2d s. f.	45
Hudson thirds, '75	85	Ch. & N. W. seconds	13¾
Hudson conv. '67	76	Han. & St. J. firsts	35
Harlem firsts, '54-'73	100¾	New-Jersey Cen. 1sts	106¾
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Del. & Chi. firsts	99¾
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Del. Lack. & West. firsts	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '60-'72	98¾	Del. Lack. & West. 2d s.	95¾
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	100	Cl. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	84
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	98	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds p.	55
Mich. So. seconds	70	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m.	89
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	86¾	Toledo & Wab. firsts	76¾
Ch. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	98	Toledo & Wab. seconds	48¾
Northern Ind. firsts	85¾	T. & W. Ind. bs. coup. at.	45

It is announced that the Panama Company will hereafter pay quarterly, in place of half-yearly dividends, beginning with 1st April next.

The following sales were made at auction on Saturday, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$20,000 Illinois Sixes, 1860	80¾@81¾
11,000 Illinois Sixes, 1876	81¾@—
20,000 Iowa Sixes, 1868	85¾@85¾

The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday stood, $4,195,804, of which one-half is in gold, preparatory to the payment of the 19th February interest. The deposits of United States Notes, on ten days' notice, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, during the past week, amount to about $2,000,000.

The Speculation in Gold

From the Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 15.

There has been a large movement in American gold this week, the sales at the Stock and Exchange Board alone amounting to nearly a million of dollars, and the premium as compared with currency gradually advancing 3¾ ₱ cent. at the close of last week to 4½@4¾ now. In our view this movement is mostly speculative, and in proof of this we adduce the fact that the main part of the business at the Board is composed of time options, a higher price than that now current being paid for the privilege of receiving large sums at some future time to be named by the buyer.

The tendency to this is to increase the disposition to hoard the precious metals, and to prevent the reception of important supplies which the present rates would otherwise attract to the market. Private collectors and holders, seeing the confidence thus expressed by regular dealers in the prospective advance of the rate of premium, are thus encouraged to hold on to their accumulations, with a view to realize large profits in the future, when under other circumstances they would gladly avail themselves of the handsome return upon their investments afforded by the present rates.

We do not look upon this movement as exactly legitimate, and its effect is certainly toward the depreciation of the currency of the country, both bank notes and those of the Government. It is therefore worthy of the attentive consideration of bank officers, whether it is wisdom to foster and furnish facilities for this spirit of speculation, as they are now doing by advances at easy rates made upon the deposits of gold, thus enabling large amounts to be carried without difficulty, and affording a better chance for profits to those who are actively exerting themselves for the appreciation of the market value of the precious metals. We believe in the purchase of as much gold as is wanting for the payment of any foreign balance which may be against us, and for all other legitimate purposes of trade, but we do not like to see value affected by the bolstering processes peculiar to the Stock Exchange.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 19TH INSTANT, ON THE U. S. 7 30-100 Treasury Notes, will be cashed immediately upon presentation to
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE BY
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT and sold by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The Non-enumerated cases will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—The case of Mussina *vs.* Silliman being still on, the Circuit Calendar will not be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—(Issues of law and fact.)—Nos. 335, 190, 348, 352, 353, 82, 311, 360, 361, 363, 364, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1343, 1913, 3323, 601, 691, 701, 721, 725, 795, 2897, 613, 2863, 3003, 2997, 3009, 2947, 3047, 3049, 1005. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 1854, 3496, 3590, 3498, 2072, 186, 3052, 422, 3556.

The Marshall Will Case—Is the Machinery in Wills Real or Personal Property.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Barnard.

John W. Downing et al. vs *James E. Marshall et al.*—Benjamin Marshall, late of the City of Troy, by his will, left homestead and other property, in Troy, to his son, and upon his death without issue to the children of his (testator's) brothers. By one clause in his will, he gave the residue of his estate to his executors in trus to be converted by them upon the death of two persons into money, and to be divided by be directed between the American Bible Society and other religious Societies in this City. The son died without issue. The Special Term decided that one-third of a certain mortgage personal property, belonged to the children of the testator's brothers, and that the bequest of the other two-thirds was valid. That the remainder of the testator's personal estate passed to the executors in trust for the purposes provided in the will; that the trusts affecting the real estate were void. At General Term the decision of the Court below was in part affirmed, and in part reversed. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the General Term, and decided that the real estate should be sold for the benefit of the societies, and that the personal property should remain in trust of the executors for the benefit of the next of kin. The Court of Appeals also sent the case back for a new trial. It now comes before the Court on the new Trial, and the question arises whether the machinery in certain cotton and woolen mills is real or personal property.

Case still on.

Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiffs. Marshall S. Bidwell and Martin T. Townsend for defendants.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—It was the fervent wish of an eminent patriarch that his enemy might write a book. Some commentators have gathered from this that Job was a reviewer by profession, and rejoiced in the pleasurable anticipation of paying particular attention to that particular book, in the literary columns of some antediluvian daily or hebdomadal. But the only ground for assuming that he was troubled with books as well as with boils, and obliged, in the faithful performance of his duty, to read all that was printed—there were fools before the flood—is found in the record which hands him down to us as a man of many sorrows and much patience. It is more to be supposed that Job desired his enemy to become an author, because he knew how fatal it is in the majority of cases, for a man to commit himself to print. An evidence of folly is thus put upon record which will continue until the edition is bought up, and the stereotype plates destroyed. If Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, a gentleman who has the honor of representing one of the patriotic districts of this City, in Congress, has any enemies—we trust he has not—they have now cause for joy, he has written a book and published it.

Those familiar with the previous career of Mr. WOOD, on glancing at the title of his book, *Fort Lafayette*, will conclude that it is well chosen, and that, if not familiar with the subject, he ought to be. For the sake of having an organ in which to express his peculiar views regarding the divine right of Secession, Mr. WOOD formerly maintained, at enormous expense, a paper called the *Daily News*. The *News* having been suppressed, he has taken to publishing novels, with the same end in view. The first of the series is before us. It is not stated that the issue is to be daily, but it is the impression of Mr. WOOD that he has met ill usage at the hands of the public, and we fancy that he will not be satisfied with a revenge less wide and sweeping. It will be necessary, however, to insure its accomplishment, that in his capacity as Congressman, he secures the passage of a law compelling citizens to read all that publishers print, on pain of suffering the death penalty. It is not at all sure, however, that even under such circumstances the majority of respectable readers after a glance at the pages of the book referred to, would not desire the hangman to drive on his cart with as little delay as possible.

Viewed as a work of art, there is an originality and freshness about the book that wholly disarms criticism. The opening of the story, the solitary horseman who at intervals appears, the generous, impulsive Southerner, the calculating, peddling Yankee,—all are such new inventions in the way of fiction that the critic cannot, in justice, pronounce upon their merits hastily. The test of time must be applied to them. But the views of the author are open to immediate discussion. Speaking in the person of a sagacious, scholarly Englishman, Mr. WOOD disapproves of the war as a "matter of policy." This is a matter in which he is certainly very much at home; we know of but few men in the country better qualified, in some respects, to pronounce an opinion than he. After all, however, his experience has been limited and local—not national. Of the States of Maryland and Delaware, where his interest has been active; of the States of Missouri, Kentucky and Georgia, where it has been silent, he can talk of State policy "by the card"—or rather, by the ticket. But of the broad policy of a Government which is supposed to deal in no "half shares," and whose "official drawings" are all made by the hands of a Provost-Marshal, we apprehend he is hardly competent to speak. These things are not in his line. As would naturally be supposed, it is the "official drawings" just becoming prevalent which excite what the author of *Dinah* would call the "bosky indignation." The unfavorable opinion of the law which the drawing of a halter naturally excites in the minds of certain members of society, has become the body of a proverb which it is scarcely necessary to quote in this connection.

As we have before remarked, the title of the book is exceedingly well chosen. It is not at all improbable that the author may have an opportunity of revising the proofs of the second edition within the walls of the Fort itself, in which case he can give an "inside view" of the subject. It is rather a pity he was not enabled to do this in the present work—it would have been so much more interesting. And these "Wood-notes wild," too, uttered from such a cage, would have had a double effect. Will the proper authorities see to it that the evident desire of the author is gratified before the Public call for another edition of his book?

—Mr. PUTNAM advertises, "Perennial books." Why does he not avail himself of "apt alliteration's artful aid" and put them before the world as "PUTNAM'S Perennial Publications." He this month publishes the second volume of the "Aldine edition" of HOOD, the second volume of his "Caxton edition" of BAYARD TAYLOR'S prose works, and the twelfth part of the *Rebellion Record*.

—A very valuable military work, in three convenient little volumes, *Casey's New Infantry Tactics*, is published by D. VAN NOSTRAND. The author enjoys the reputation of being a superior tactician, and a careful examination of his work leads us to believe that in it the service will find a want supplied which it must have long felt. *Hardee's Tactics* has for years been the *vade mecum* of both recruit and disciplined soldier; but since its adoption so many changes have been made in the different arms of the service, and so many improvements in the modes of warfare, that a new manual would seem imperatively necessary.

—All the way from San Francisco comes a work to teach us "how doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour." It is entitled *The Bee Keeper's Directory*, written by J. S. HARRISON, a practical Apiarian, and published by BANCROFT & Co., of the Golden city. It is a valuable compilation of all that is known regarding Bees and bee culture, teaching how to induce the industrious little creatures to make honey, and how to rob them of it afterwards without undergoing the visitings of their wrath. The mysteries of "hiving" and "swarming," of supplying queens to fill the throne of Beedom when the old one dies—the salic law does not obtain among these courteous creatures—all are treated at length.

—A very valuable and attractive work will be found in FRANK LESLIE'S *Pictorial History of the War*, whereof the "able editor" is Mr. E. G. SQUIER. It is of folio size, printed upon excellent paper, and liberally and ably illustrated. In addition to its portraiture of the leading men and events of the Rebellion, it contains very good maps of those portions of the country where interest chiefly centres. In addition to all these recommendations, the price is as small, proportionally, as the sheet is large, and the question that suggests itself in every mind is, "How can so much matter be afforded for so little money?" Without puzzling themselves to solve the problem, let the world of readers conclude that Mr. LESLIE is charitably disposed, and merely publishes this work for the public good—willingly encountering an immense pecuniary loss to himself. There are some questions the world should neither undertake to ask nor to answer. In this case it would be well for them to confine their researches to finding the money to subscribe with.

—The title of a book by Rev. HOLLIS READ, *The Coming Crisis of the World*, will singularly attract the attention of the great multitude who incline to think that it has come, and is now at its culmination. The argument of the work is ingenious, and the theory of the author plausible. Mr. READ is too sensible to attempt to predict the precise date when the millenium shall commence—he simply announces that it is coming, and is now not very far distant. We hope so. It is pleasant to revel in an anticipation of that day when corruption shall be not, and contractors shall be unknown. The sooner the day the better. FOLLETT, FOSTER & Co., of Columbus, publish the book.

—*The American Draught Player*; by HENRI SPAYTH, is printed for the author, and Ross & TOUSEY are the agents in this City. To enter into the merits of the work would require a more chequered experience than most critics possess. It is but fair to state, however, that Mr. SPAYTH occupies about the same relative position to draughts that MORPHY does to chess, and should be competent to handle his subject and the game understandingly.

—Two Educational books are published by A. S. BARNES & BURR: *Object Lessons*, prepared for teachers of primary schools and primary classes, by A. S. WELCH; and *Exercises for Dictation and Pronouncing*, by CHARLES NORTHEND, A. M. The method of teaching indicated in the book first mentioned is rapidly finding favor, and Mr. WELCH renders an important service to it in his book. The Exercises in Dictation and Pronouncing, arranged by Mr. NORTHEND, are exceedingly well chosen, and the work is one that cannot fail to meet with immediate approval, and come into general use.

—Backbone, in the anatomy of a man, is no less important than brain. In the composition and character of a paper, too, these elements, proportionately mingled, are equally essential. For, however brain may be manifest in its editorial conduct, unless all its columns are spinal ones, a journal can command little influence, and it deserves *none*. In those two qualities the *Independent* has never been wanting—in the accession of HENRY WARD BEECHER to the editorial chair it has had an addition of both. Mr. BEECHER writes very much as he preaches, and as we fancy he would strike, if writing and preaching both failed. If ever he takes a fancy to "hit out," depend upon it, it will be from the shoulder. And he will neither think it necessary to put on gloves, nor to advise his opponent that he is coming.

In retaining Mr. LEAVITT as a member of its editorial corps, the *Independent* has done a wise and a good thing. For when he goes no small share of the individuality of the paper will be gone. As an earnest writer and thinker, as a man who would follow out his convictions of right, and utter his fervent protest against what he deemed wrong, even though he had to shout it down the throat of Tecumseh, with a man who held contrary opinions standing with a lighted match at the breech, Mr. LEAVITT has few equals—we were on the point of saying no superiors. However many may differ from him in what are generally termed "radical views," all must honor the firm front with which he maintains them. In addition to these two notable examples of backboneness the *Independent* can call over the roll of a catalogue of contributors whose very names are towers of strength.

—In this connection, we may as well mention *War and Emancipation*. Mr. BEECHER'S last Thanksgiving Sermon,—of course delivered in Plymouth Church. After what we have just remarked of Mr. BEECHER'S preaching in general, it is not necessary to advert at length, or very particularly to eulogize this particular sermon. It is printed in pamphlet form by PETERSON & BROS., and is for sale in this City by JAS. MILLER & Co.

—The first volume of the *Market Book*, by THOS. F. DE VOE, is in the market. As you can generally judge of a man by his face, so you can of a book by its preface. The preface of this is dated from Jefferson Market, and signed "THOMAS F. DE VOE, Butcher." There is an honesty about this opening especially commendable. The author of a very recent publication dated from the Fifth-avenue Hotel—he probably wished to have the world know that he lived there. Mr. DE VOE also wishes his friends to know where he is to be found, and, accordingly, dates from his place of business. He is a butcher by trade—a good one, we will guarantee,—and he writes himself so. He considers his profession quite as honorable as those of banker, broker, lawyer or physician. And he is right. Why should we accord a respect to that man who mixes us pills and prescribes draughts which we refuse to give to him who furnishes us with palatable steaks and juicy joints? And so on through the list. It is customary to bow to the man who discounts a bill for us at an enormous "shave," and to exchange cards with the one who loses or gains for us a lawsuit that proves the ruin of all parties concerned, while we speak rather condescendingly, or nod patronizingly, to our butchers and bakers. Much of this sort of thing will be changed some time before the Millenium commences.

In giving us this history of the markets, Mr. DE VOE very nearly furnishes us with a history of our City. In all manner of queer recesses and out of the way receptacles, he seems to have dived and delved for the material of his book; and as facts generally lie in clusters, like oysters or potatoes, the consequence is, that he has fished up many that are of interest to even those who care little about market reform and the steady progress and gradual development of the butcher's art. Commencing with the reign of WOUTER VAN TWILL

GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Difficulties Attending a Movement—Excellence of the New System of Signaling—How it is Managed.

HILTON HEAD, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

The difficulties attending a movement in this vicinity are of a nature not easily appreciable, unless by one on the ground, who has the opportunity of personally inspecting them. Those most important are not to be found in the rawness of the troops, in any insufficiency of armament, in any unwillingness on the part of officers or men to coöperate most heartily with the commanding General, but in the peculiarities of the country, and the consequent immense and unusual means of transportation required. A study of the maps of this region, even, will not convey a definite idea of the case. One may, indeed, notice that Hilton Head is on one island, and that Beaufort is on another; that Bay Point is on one island, that Otter Point is on another; that Tybee, and Dawfuskie, and Warsaw are islands themselves; that Fort Pulaski is insulated, and that indeed the whole country, for a distance of a hundred miles along the coast, and at least thirty inward, is cut up into islands and islets, the network of creeks, and bays, and inlets, and rivers, intersecting the land in every direction, as thickly and intricately as the nerves and blood-vessels do the body of a man. This will be perceptible to a student of the geography of the country occupied or threatened by Gen. SHERMAN, and one at all familiar with military operations, will be immediately aware that a country more unfavorable for such operations could hardly be found in the world. Let a movement be planned in any direction, toward any point, from any quarter, and the plan is obstructed by the necessity for boats; boats, too, of small draft, boats not liable to run aground in the shallow inland waters, boats easily navigable, and at the same time either large enough or numerous enough to carry thousands of troops. In a movement of twenty miles it may be necessary to cross two or three bodies of water, and on each occasion boats of some description, launches, or flats, or tugs, or ferry-boats, rowboats, or steamers, or sailing craft, must be supplied. But this is not half the difficulty; if an enemy is near, is guarding a passage or an approach, the boats must be protected; they must either be convoyed by armed vessels, launches, or gunboats, or they must themselves carry cannon. The embarking may take place under disadvantageous circumstances; through a heavy surf, on a dark night; the disembarking may occur under the fire of an enemy's guns. Celerity may be an indispensable feature of the movement, and this necessity will ten times balance the difficulty of handling troops unaccustomed to complicated drills. After the men are embarked for any distance, rations also are to be conveyed, and some delay may occur in obtaining these; or an entire brigade will be detained for days waiting the accomplishment of another portion of the plan; or a storm may intervene and render it impossible to set out on any expedition seaward; or the assistance of the navy may be indispensable, and some *contretemps* render that dilatory. Even after a brigade is started, the movements of the enemy may necessitate a change in the plans of the commanding General, and all these preliminary movements become supererogatory. And all this is gone through not once for all, not in one direction, but always and in every direction, and twenty times over, not only before anything can be done, but all the while that anything is doing. There are Skull Creek and McKay Creek, and Calibogue Sound and the Broad River, surrounding Hilton Head Island; there are the Broad River and the Beaufort River, and the Coosaw River and the Brick Yard Creek, surrounding Port Royal Island; the shores of the Savannah River, from its mouth up to the city, are islands, and can be approached by land forces only after surmounting just such obstacles as I have described. There is, indeed, a succession of islands on both sides of that stream, so that a continuous marching along its banks is an impossibility. And, worse than all this, the land itself is not solid; the country is infinitely worse even than it looks to be; it is, in fact, almost an expanse of marsh and rice-swamps. On the shores of the Savannah there is hardly a point of fast land, from Pulaski to Fort Jackson, within four miles of the city. The islands in the stream furnish no foothold for troops, and for miles back from the river the same is true. The difficulty of erecting batteries in such a country may be imagined, when the materials of which they are composed must in many instances be conveyed from a distance. The enemy, too, is still in possession of that stream; at the time I write, our gunboats have not entered the Savannah above Pulaski; there may not be sufficient water in the passages that lead into it, and Fort Pulaski may command the entrances to those passages. Five or six rebel gunboats ply in the river to annoy our own, if they should chance to get aground, in the shallow creeks that alone furnish channels of communication and to prevent us from landing on any point with a view to throwing up batteries.

While I write, reconnoissances in force are progressing; preliminary reconnoissances have been already made. A heavy firing is at this moment going on; but it is quite worth while that some of the peculiar obstacles in the way of our advance in this quarter should be appreciated, no matter what result may come of present movements.

In the affair in the Savannah River, the other day, the great excellence of the new system of signaling was again made manifest. The combined attack on Port Royal Ferry, on Jan. 1, also rendered the advantages of Major MYERS' invention very conspicuous. But a still more striking instance was last week afforded of its possibilities. The gunboats of the enemy were in the Savannah River; our own were in neighboring and parallel creeks, on both sides of that stream, separated from each other by a distance of at least six or seven miles, by the river and its banks, by the hostile vessels and the smoke of a triple cannonading—both their own and that of the enemy—yet they were able to communicate across the action, and convey to each other, at various intervals of the fight, complete information of what was transpiring on the different sides of the Savannah. No comment is necessary, after this simple statement. There are here thirteen officers of the signal corps attached to the Staff of the General commanding. Lieut. E. J. KEENAN is the ranking man, and has established stations around on the various islands, so that a rapid exchange of signals can be effected between headquarters and nearly every one of the various detached posts. The difficulties that present themselves in this command are so remarkable that the system must now be considered completely and successfully tested. The country is flat, and in many parts thickly wooded; not a hill, hardly a hillock rises in the entire region occupied by this division; and the elevated sites necessary for signal stations can scarcely be found. The tops of lofty trees have been selected, and the roofs of the highest houses, and even then there is difficulty in obtaining a sufficient elevation to overlook a wide extent of country. The mistiness of the atmosphere is so great, and is so constant a feature of the climate as to materially enhance the difficulties to which the signal officers are liable; and the frequent necessity for communicating between land and naval forces necessitates, often, the stationing of an officer on one of the gun-boats or other vessels, where the motion of the ship adds very greatly to the obstacles which this system has yet to surmount. As communication is effected simply by the waving of flags in certain directions and according to a certain prearranged code, the swaying of a vessel of course renders it more difficult for one at a distance to ascertain the peculiar direction in which the signal is waved. Yet these signals were exchanged during the tempestuous passage of the fleet from Fortress Monroe to Hilton Head, and the whole armada was thus governed according to directions from the flag-ship. Commodore DUPONT has announced his unqualified approbation of the system which accomplished a result hitherto unknown in the navy; while after the affair at Port Royal Ferry, where the firing of the gunboats was directed according to the signals made on land, both Capt. RODGERS and Gen. STEVENS, the land and naval commanders, were equally emphatic in declaring the complete success of the plan. In fact, at the Ferry fight a code was prearranged, and signal officers being placed in different parts of the field, while one was with Gen. STEVENS, that commander was able at any time to issue instant orders to any portion of the force, and to know that his orders had been received. It would be ridiculous to dilate on the importance of a system that can be of such use as this on the field of battle.

The signals are simple, and the method of operation can be readily understood. Each officer of the corps is accompanied by two privates, and is supplied with a set of flags to be used by day, and torches at night. The flags are four feet square, and are white, with a large black centre-piece. This centre may be black, red, green or blue, but the only object in changing the color is to distinguish the signals more readily from their background; for instance, a green flag would be less perceptible when displayed against a background of forest; the officer alone is acquainted with the significance of the movements which he directs, but does not make. The private waves the flag in a certain direction which indicates the letter A; another set of motions signifies B, and so on through the alphabet. A series of abbreviations has also been provided for such words as occur most frequently, and for very common terminating syllables, such as tion, ing, &c. The messages are thus spelled backward and forward between the officers, who from practice read the signs quite as readily as they do a printed character, and quite as certainly. In case there is reason to suspect that the code has been discovered or betrayed, it can be changed at the shortest notice, and with very little inconvenience, the system remaining the same. The great superiority of this method over that in use in the navy consists in its alphabetical method. There is no need of referring to a cumbrous signal dictionary—no need of an immense number of different flags; all the motions can be performed with one flag, and the variety, and intricacy, and length of the messages present no obstacle to the facility with which they may be transmitted. All that is required is that the officer and his men be so placed that the motions of the flag are discernible at the next station, and that the officer can read those of his coöperator. In very windy or misty weather, a large flag, six feet square, is employed; by night, a torch is used, exactly as a flag by day—the color being varied according to the state of the atmosphere, which sometimes allows one color to be seen from a greater distance than another. Rockets and other lights can be used as supplementary, but in ordinary circumstances there is still greater ease in transmitting messages by night than by day.

To illustrate the importance attributed to the system, and the celerity with which it can be adapted to novel circumstances, it need simply be stated that a chain of signals now convey the orders of Gen. SHERMAN and the reports of his officers through Hilton Head Island, across various channels, creeks, rivers, sounds, over other islands, to a distance within sight of the City of Savannah. This telegraph needs not to be laid, cannot be interrupted by cutting wires, can cross the water as readily as the land, and is established without expense or labor at all commensurate with the important advantages it secures.

The officers attached to this command are:
First Lieut. E. J. Keenan, Eleventh Reg., Penn.
First Lieut. Wm. S. Cogswell, Fifth Conn.
First Lieut. Henry S. Tafft, Fifteenth Mass.
Second Lieut. O. H. Howard, Second Mass.
Second Lieut. H. Clay Spyder, Seventh Penn.
Second Lieut. F. E. Town, Tammany Regt., N. Y.
First Lieut. M. V. B. Richardson, Fourth N. H.
First Lieut. Geo. H. Hill, Fifty-fifth Penn.
First Lieut. J. C. Taylor, Roundhead Regt., Penn.
Second Lieut. Wm. Reynolds, Fiftieth Penn.
Second Lieut. Chas. F. Cross, Fiftieth Penn.
Second Lieut. T. L. Hatfield, Forty-eighth N. Y.
Second Lieut. T. C. Vrial, Forty-eighth N. Y.
Second Lieut. Chas. F. Monroe, Eighth Maine.

VAGABOND.

Preliminary Reconnoissances—New Avenues of Approach to Savannah—The Encounter with Commodore Tatnall.

HILTON HEAD, S. C, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

A series of preliminary reconnoissances has been made from Hilton Head toward Savannah during the past month or six weeks, which resulted in some important discoveries. One of these was of the existence of a channel leading from Warsaw Sound south of Tybee up to within a mile of Fort Jackson, on the Savannah River, by which access could be had to that river in the rear of Fort Pulaski, and without going within range of its guns. This channel seems to have been familiar to but very few even of the negroes of the country roundabout, and it was only after repeated explorations made by Gen. GILMORE, the Chief of Engineers on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, and Capt. JOHN BANKHEAD, of the gunboat *Pembina*, that its practicability for vessels of light draught was definitely ascertained. While reconnoissances on the right side of the Savannah were resulting so favorably, others were being prosecuted on the left side, which promised quite as much. These were under the direction of Lieut. JAMES H. WILSON, Gen. SHERMAN'S Chief of Topographical Engineers. That officer made a series of daring and judicious reconnoitering excursions among the very complicated entanglement of creeks and rivers that connects Calibogue Sound with the Savannah, and finally rendered it certain that a passage for the largest-sized gunboats was feasible through these inland waters to a point in the Savannah about two miles above Fort Pulaski. At one place, however, on this interior route, an artificial channel connecting two creeks had been obstructed by the rebels, who had sunk thirty piles in triple rows across the cut, and also scuttled a bark, the *Clara*, so as more effectually to prevent the ingress of the "Hessians." These obstructions, however, were removed during the night by Maj. BEARD, the Provost-Marshal of Hilton Head, and the passage way left completely open into the Savannah.

A reconnoissance in force was then determined on by the commanders of the combined forces in this portion of the country. Seven gunboats were sent under command of Capt. C. H. DAVIS, the Fleet Captain, up the Wilmington Narrows, back of Fort Pulaski, and three under Capt. JOHN RODGERS, of the *Flag*, through the other passage leading by Wall's Cut into the Savannah. Troops were near at hand on either side; those south of the Savannah under Gen. WRIGHT; those to the north, under Gen. VIELE. Gen. SHERMAN and his Staff accompanied that portion of the reconnoissance that went by the way of Wall's Cut. The gunboats under Capt. DAVIS arrived in Wilmington Narrows on the 27th, and when within two or three miles of the Savannah were stopped by piles sunk across the stream. These must have been placed there within a day or two previous, as they had not been discovered by recent reconnoitering parties; indeed, the pile-drivers could be seen at work from the blockading vessels in Tybee Sound. DAVIS, however, got quite beyond Pulaski, and into such a position as to be able to command the Savannah, for the land between him and that river was only a succession of marsh and reeds. Early on the morning of the 28th, TATNALL came down the stream from Savannah, evidently anxious on account of Fort Pulaski; thus liable to have its communications cut off. The rebel commodore had a fleet of five gunboats, consisting simply of the ordinary craft of these inland waters, armed. Each of his gunboats convoyed a lighter, laden with provisions for Pulaski. (It was afterwards reported by a deserter that a scarcity of water existed in the fort, so that some of the lighters probably carried supplies of that description.) DAVIS immediately opened fire on the musquito fleet and received a vigorous reply. At nearly the same time, the other portion of the National force approached the Savannah River on the opposite side, but nearer its mouth. Capt. RODGERS, however, although he was able to get through Wall's Cut, did not deem it advisable to test the depth of the Savannah under the guns of Fort Pulaski, and in the face of TATNALL, who could have raked him to pieces had the Union vessels got aground; so he remained outside of the river, but in sight from the Wilmington Narrows. Indeed, signals were exchanged between the two portions of the National fleet repeatedly during the action—a feat unparalleled in naval warfare. When it is considered that this telegraphing occured across a River and both its banks, over a hostile fleet, and amid a triple firing, it is hardly possible to admire too highly the system of signaling by which such advantages are secured. Capt. RODGERS at once took part in the cannonading, but he was further from the rebels than DAVIS, and his shots did not seem so effective. It is believed that several of DAVIS' did good service. One shell was seen to burst on the deck of TATNALL'S flag-ship, driving the men away from their guns, and two of the rebel gunboats abandoned the attempt to run the guanlet down to the fort.

A more striking spectacle can seldom have been witnessed than that presented from the deck of one of the vessels on the Wall's Cut side. The *Savannah* formed the centre of the picture, with five steamers towing lighters, and at the same time answering the fire of DAVIS' fleet in the back ground. The masts of the gunboats in Wilmington Narrows only could be seen, but the shells came up through the smoke thick and fast; the vessels in the foreground, looking huge from their nearness and larger because of the great volumes of smoke that issued from their sides, and at times enveloped them, seemed to be sailing along on the land, for the shores of all these creeks are low and covered with grass that quite conceals the water; while neither a hillock or a cluster of trees broke the dead level of the landscape. Here and there a dwarf and solitary palmetto looked as stubborn as South Carolina herself, and as worthy to be cut down. The three sets of vessels were all visible at once, and the firing from each could be watched with ease. Away on the extreme right were the spires and roofs of Savannah, whose inhabitants were, doubtless, anxiously listening to the report of cannon, pregnant with results so important to them, while nearly as far to the left the walls of Pulaski arose with the flaunting flag of secession on the ramparts.

Although two of TATNALL'S fleet were forced to return, the other three managed to slip down among the islands that crowd the channel of the river, and finally reached Fort Pulaski without receiving any serious damage that we could discover. What was of more importance, the lighters also reached the fort. The firing had lasted an hour and a half. The rebels, not waiting for a change in the tide, started back again at low water, evidently hoping to tempt Capt. RODGERS out in pursuit of them in the unfamiliar channel. In this they were not successful. A heavy firing was, however, opened on them, both by ROBBINS and DAVIS, and the scene of the morning was renewed. Again did the saucy little craft contrive to elude our vessels, unable, from their greater draft, or from obstructions in the channel, to give chase, and finally they got back to Savannah, without, however, having done a particle of damage to the Nationals, although having kept up a creditable and well-directed fire. Later in the day, Capt. AMMEN, of the *Seneca*, landed on Wilmington Island and cut the telegraph wires connecting Fort Pulaski with Savannah. Our gunboats have not since been withdrawn, neither have they yet entered the Savannah. It is not, however, at present proper for me to relate, in any further detail, the occurrences of the 28th, or to announce anything in relation to subsequent events in that vicinity.

LIST OF DEATHS IN GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMAND SINCE JAN. 1, 1862.

Third New-Hampshire Regiment.

Robert F. Palmer, private, Co. E, Jan. 4—fev. congestive.
T. P. Hosman, private, Co. A, Jan. 6—pneumonia.
L. D. Hammond, Co. I, Jan. 29—fev. congestive.

Forty-eighth New-York.

Thos. Dougherty, private, Co. K, Jan. 30—found dead in tent.

Eighth Maine.

Josh. A. Richardson, private, Co. A, Jan. 4—fev. typhoid.
Jacob Taylor, private, Co. H, Jan. 6—cholera morbus.
John Allen, Corporal, Co. H, Jan. 6—cholera morbus.
Amos L. Moore, private, Co. C, Jan. 11—anchylosis.
Wm. H. Lunt, private, Co. I, Jan. 22—diptheria.

Roundhead Pennsylvania.

Henry Kennedy, private, Co. F, Jan. 8—peritonitis.
Joseph Allison, private, Co. G—larynxitis.
Robert Boyd Elder, private, Co. D—remittent fever.

Seventy-ninth New-York.

Archibald Bell, Corporal, Co. B, Jan. 29—typhoid fever.

Eighth Michigan.

Ira Armsfrong, private, Co. A, Jan. 6—gunshot wound.
John J. Adams, Corporal, Co. A. Jan. 1—gunshot wound.
Thomas Kipp, private, Co. A, Jan. 6—typhoid fever.
Thomas Heather, private, Co. A, Jan. 10—apop'exy.
Amos Smith, private, Co. K, Jan. 11—dysentery.
Peter Shick, private, Co. E, Jan. 13—varioloid.
Dennis Wood, private, Co. K, Jan. 1—typhoid fever.
Wm. Kelly, private, Co. H, Jan. 22—pneumonia.

Sixth Connecticut.

Seth P. Barnes, private, Co. E, Jan. 1—conges. fever.
Thomas E. Tracy, private, Co. G, Jan. 30—conges. fever.

Seventh Connecticut.

Wm. H. Brown, Corporal, Co. I, Jan. 14—fev. typhoid.
Wm. Duncan, private, Jan. 18—fev. typhoid.

Fourth New-Hampshire.

Robert L. Holbrook, private, Co. A, Jan. 15—fev. congestive.
Samuel Beard, private, Co. A, Jan. 24—larynxitis.
Jas. Brown, private, Co. A, Jan. 26—fev. typhus.
Jas. Jones, private, Co. D, Feb. 1—larynxitis.
Geo. E. Hartford, private, Co. A, Feb. 2—fev. conges.
Geo. H. McCondure, Co. K, Feb. 7—fev. conges.

Ninth Maine.

Elisha Bisbie, Corporal, Co. F, Jan. 15—fev. typhoid.
George Roberts, private, Co. E, Jan. 18—fev. typhoid.
Alfred Huntress, private, Co. E, Jan. 21—diarrhœa.
Melvin F. Walk, private, Co. F, Jan. 24—fev. congestive.
Edward Boothby, private, Co. E, Feb. 2—fev. typhoid.
John C. Fellows, private, Co. K, Feb. 6.

Volunteer Engineers.

Levi M. Hambleton, private, Co. C, Jan 4—fev. congestive.
Geo. R. Squire, private, Co. G, Jan. 5—fev. congestive.
Antoine Klohe, private, Co. B, Jan. 13—fev. congestive.
Thos. E. Wolfe, private, Co. K, Jan. 17—pneumonia.
Jacob Miner, private, Co. A, Jan. 20—fev. congestive.
George Gunn, Captain, Co. A, Jan. 21—suicide.
Charles Green, private, Co. C, Feb. 2—fev. congestive.

Third Rhode Island.

Alfred S. Ketchum, private, Co. K, Jan. 10—rubeola.
Edwin R. M. Horton, private, Co. A, Jan. 17—typhoid fever.
Jno. S. Bullock, private, Co. A, Jan. 18—typhoid fever.

Forty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Jno. W. Killner, private, Co. D, Jan. 5—typhoid fever.

Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania.

Eli Harbough, private, Co. K, Jan. 27—varioloid.

Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania.

Joseph Fennel, private, Co. H, Jan. 2—phthisis.

Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

Henry Stevens, private, Co. F, Jan. 7—fev. conges.
E. H. Maxen, private, Co. F, Jan. 25—varioloid.

Total, 52.

Since the departure of the expedition from New-York, on the 14th of October, there have been 178 deaths, of which 10 have occurred in the Seventh Connecticut, 21 in the Fourth New-Hampshire, 22 in the Ninth Maine, 8 in the Volunteer Engineers, 7 in the Third Rhode Island, 3 in the Forty-fifth New-York, 11 in the Third New-Hampshire, 8 in the Forty-eighth New-York, 13 in the Eighth Maine, 25 in the Roundhead Pennsylvania, 1 in the Seventy-ninth New-York, 37 in the Eighth Michigan, 6 in the Sixth Connecticut, 2 in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, 1 in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and 2 in the Ninety-Seventh Pennsylvania. 107 deaths have been caused by typhoid and congestive fevers, and 20 by pneumonia, which is frequently a result of the typhoid fever.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Movements Despite the Weather—Buell's Control of his Army—Parole of Rebel Officers Disliked—Trade of Louisville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

Weather very changeable—one day dry and cool, another rainy or snowy. If we wait for better roads, we may wait months longer. But we can't and won't wait. Now is the day of our salvation; we must improve it. If we are ever to be ready, we are ready now. We must march on, occupy and possess; strike the rebellion here, there and everywhere; strike quickly, rapidly, effectually. The Tennessee and the Cumberland must soon be ours, for the rapid transportation of troops and supplies into the enemy's heart. Once planted there, we must make the enemy, until thoroughly reduced and subdued, supply and sustain us to the extent of his remaining resources.

Several more regiments from Camp Dennison are coming to Kentucky. The Sixty-eighth Ohio passed down yesterday for Gen. GRANT. GRANT is receiving large accessions to his cavalry and artillery. Regrets are expressed that Gen. SMITH, at this critical moment, has relinquished his command. It is hoped the Senate will become assured of his fidelity and efficiency, and confirm him as a Brigadier.

Our journals compliment Gen. BUELL for the admirable restraint and subordination of his soldiers, and the almost entire absence of any annoying and vexatious conduct on their part. He shows a determination to discharge the incompetent and punish the unruly, while he praises and rewards the faithful and the worthy. He may Court-martial; cashier, drum out, hang or shoot all refractory, desperate, mutinous and murderous spirits. His recent military execution at Bardstown will prove salutary. Of course, he can't remove all the demoralizing influences attendant on camp-life. It appears an inevitable truth, that "many a man enters the army almost a saint but leaves it almost a devil." The officers and men will sometimes "get the blues," "feel like going to the dogs," and "take spirits down to keep their spirits up." But we expect of the officers more self-denial and self-control. Their responsibility is heavy, their example contagious, their ability to control others dependent upon their ability to control themselves. A private advises, through our Press, "the cashiering of every drunken officer who may perambulate our streets and insult good citizens." Gen. BUELL now orders all officers to rise and report themselves at 6 A. M., and will grant no more furloughs.

The letting out on parole of the officers captured near Mill Spring and elsewhere, is not liked. They ought to be confined like the rebel privates, who are not so blameworthy as their officers, their misleaders and deceivers. The heaviest punishment and closest confinement should fall upon the epauletted dupers and impostors. They deserve the most watching and the worst fare. If at large, they are apt to spy around, and report to the enemy.

The *Journal*, to-day, predicts the total destruction of Louisville's wholesale trade, were the Republic divided. "Were the South to succeed in her commercial schemes, that moment the doom of Louisville would be irrevocably fixed. Sever the Union, establish another government, and our vast trade in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas would be annihilated. Our every foundry and factory would be shut up. Louisville would be known as a decayed town of shopkeepers. Her worst foes are her secession merchants, who have been suckled at her breast, and would now drive the dagger of treason to her heart." PONTIAC.

The Specials at Roanoke.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Roanoke Island correspondent, in his letter published this morning, speaks of Mr. BENTLEY, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Mr. SCHELL, "of *Harper's Weekly*," as having entered Fort Huger, after its abandonment by the rebels, in advance of the army, and hauled down the rebel flag. Permit me to say that Mr. SCHELL has not been connected with any paper except my own since the commencement of the war, and that his spirited and truthful sketches of the scenes of the glorious victory of Roanoke have been sent to me exclusively, and will duly appear in my *Illustrated Newspaper*.

Truly yours, FRANK LESLIE.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

The Cruise of the R. R. Cuyler—Capture of a Prize in the Gulf of Mexico—A Brisk Skirmish with the Rebels—Affairs at Ship Island, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP R. R. CUYLER, OFF MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

We have had some work in the *Cuyler*, and it is well that the many friends of our ship in New-York should know that she has been tried, and not found wanting. On Monday, Jan. 20, we captured a schooner which had been run ashore, and abandoned by her master and crew. She was boarded by Lieut. J. VAN NESS PHILIP, our Executive officer. The party was attacked by a large force of the enemy, but their firing was promptly returned, until they were finally driven off. We could witness the whole affair from our deck, and you can imagine our solicitude and anxiety for the party on board. Capt. WINSLOW had the marines and small-arm men on the quarter-deck, and anchored the ship sufficiently near to the schooner to expedite their movements. After working all day we succeeded in hauling her off. The *Huntsville* came down towards evening, with two armed boats from the *Potomac* in tow, just as the rebels had returned, greatly reinforced, and opened fire upon our boats. One of them, containing a gun, had four men badly wounded, and the officer, Master's Mate JOHN O. MOSES, stunned from the effect of a ball grazing his forehead; but they were gallantly rescued by Master SCHLEY, of the *Potomac*. We took our prize to Ship Island, and the cargo is to be sent to Philadelphia, in charge of our Master H. H. LAPHAM. She was the schooner *J. W. Wilder*, from Havana, and loaded principally with coffee. A few days since, the English Consul at Mobile, sent off a flag of truce with a bearer of a dispatch to Capt. POWELL, the senior officer here, representing that the English schooner *Adsita*, on her passage from Havana to Matamoras, was lying at anchor, becalmed near the shore, and was attacked by a Federal gunboat, the crew to save their lives, being obliged to abandon her. He of course expected that a mere statement of such a plain matter would secure her immediate release. It so happens that no such schooner has been captured at all. The one captured by the *Cuyler* ran ashore, and was abandoned as we approached to examine her. The party boarding her had been fiercely attacked, and the *Cuyler* was herself filled with balls. It so happened, fortunately, that her quarter-boards were found carefully concealed, and a large flag stowed away in the hold, all bearing the name of *J. W. Wilder*. A large Confederate flag was also discovered in a coffee bag. In the pocket of a coat, belonging to some individual, who left in such a hurry as to forget to take it with him, was a certificate of inspection, dated New-Orleans, March, 1861, describing the *J. W. Wilder*, built at Hamboro, Miss., in the winter of 1860 and 1861. I have no doubt, in view of these facts, that Capt. POWELL returned to her Majesty's Consul a very suitable reply. It is considered here a most absurd piece of impertinence.

The following day we stood in, in company with the *Huntsville*, to examine a schooner, apparently grounded on the bar. At our approach she was set on fire and abandoned. Fort Morgan, and a battery near it, opened upon us, and threw their shot and shell around us. The *Cuyler's* head was pointed to the battery, and we returned the compliment with a half-dozen rifled shells from our Parrott gun. There was "nobody hurt" on our side, but we know the sand was disturbed in rebeldom. Our wounded men are doing well. One poor fellow, shot in the head, the surgeon had almost despaired of, but his cap was found yesterday, containing two holes in the front, showing the ball had only passed along his forehead, carrying away a large piece of his skull. As it did not enter his head, we hope now to save all of our men. In this connection I wish to do an act of simple justice to the surgeon of this ship, Dr. W. ARGYLE WATSON, who, as a rising young physician in New-York, made a great personal sacrifice in volunteering to serve his country. His skill as a physician, and his unremitting attention to the sick, had long before won for him golden opinions from every officer and man on board. His treatment now of our wounded, the difficult operations which he has performed, and the unwearied assiduity with which he watches every symptom as it develops itself, entitle him, in our judgment, to a high position among surgeons. I may as well, also, remark, that there is but one opinion upon this subject among the surgeons in the squadron.

The *Connecticut* has arrived, and we hear that this squadron will be divided in two sections. Who the Flag-officers will be we are not yet informed; but, judging from the constant arrival of gunboats, we are led to believe that stirring times may soon be anticipated here. Ship Island is beginning to assume a lively appearance. We left there the *Niagara*, *South Carolina*, *Massachusetts*, *New-London*, *Itasca*, *Sciota*, *Winona* and *Hatteras*, besides a large fleet of sailing vessels. There had been another arrival of horses from Boston, in the ship *Black Prince*. She left with 153 noble animals, and arrived with *seven*. The *King Fisher* arrived some time before, with 69 out of 161. I think it would be interesting to ascertain and ventilate the name of the man who superintends the packing of horses in Boston for Ship Island. It is absolutely wicked to subject the poor animals to such barbarous treatment. By packing each horse in a separate, padded stall, they can be carried without difficulty. They were huddled together, ten in a stall, without anything but a hanging plank between them, and every gale of wind the poor things broke adrift and trampled each other to death. Ninety-seven dead horses were thrown overboard at one time from the *Black Prince*. Ventilate the man.

We are glad to hear of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, those "unimportant personages," and of "the waning proportions of the insurrection." Anything, now, to avoid a war with England, and then let us concentrate all our energies to the crushing out of this wicked rebellion.

SHIP ISLAND, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

We arrived here in the *Cuyler* this morning. Capt. SMITH returns home immediately in the *Massachusetts*, and Capt. WINSLOW, of this ship, is left in command of this station. That same little steamer, the *Crescent*, has been here with a flag of truce from the English Consul, to demand the release of the schooner *Adsita*. Flag-officer MCKEAN has referred him to his Government. This impertinent demand is absolutely unparalleled. In hoisting out the cargo (which is now on board the *Massachusetts*) they found 613 bags of coffee, and *some sixty pigs of lead*, which I believe is supposed to be contraband. The schooner *Rustan* has captured the steamer *Calhoun*. She had been run aground and set on fire, but the *Ruetan's* boats got alongside, and put the fire out. She had on board *five hundred* barrels of powder, and a large quantity of little necessaries which would have contributed to the comfort of the enemy. She is now cruising around the mouths of the Mississippi, under the Stars and Stripes. This is glorious news for us here, and we are rejoicing over it. The *Ruatan* is an armed schooner, lately arrived from Philadelphia.

Dr. Trall's Lecture at the Smithsonian.

From the National Republican, Feb. 13.

DR. TRALL fully sustained his well-merited scientific and practical reputation at his closing lecture at the Smithsonian Institution last evening. He was introduced by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, President of the Washington Lecture Association, who introduced the speaker with a very complimentary notice of his active life and extensive labors for the cause of reforms. His audience was large, and of the best in the city, who listened patiently for nearly two hours and a half, while the Doctor presented in contrast, the drug and hygienic systems of medication, and frequently gave expression to their emotions by unfeigned applause.

The doctor is evidently a medical revolutionist, and is determined to demolish the old drug poisoning system or fail in the attempt, for he repeatedly and emphatically asks, demands, and defies a controversy with the most learned of the old school. He denies the old theories of the essential nature of diseases, the old ideas of the *modus operandi* of medicines, the doctrine of vitality, the law of cure—indeed, all the groundwork of the system of drug medication—while he presents, in opposition, one which has the semblance of truth and nature, and which now numbers among its believers thousands of the best minds in the country or the world.

His course of lectures here has been a very successful one, and he has reached the ear of those he has long been anxious to—the leaders of the nation, politically and scientifically. He has presented his subject in a plain, practical and scientific manner, and has thrown down the gauntlet, which, if not taken up, is not his fault, and will be evidence to many that his positions are incontrovertible.

We are glad to see the agitation going on, and hope it may be kept up till the true laws of health and life are understood, whether they prove to be those taught by his or the old drug schools.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonic	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb.	8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb.	22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb.	26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar.	12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb.	15
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb.	15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb.	19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	22
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Feb.	22
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb.	25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb.	26
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch.	1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch.	1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch.	5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch.	8

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will open at retail, on
MONDAY, FEB. 17,
A choice selection of
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS,
of this season's importations.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

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WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 17,
3,000 FINE FRENCH NEEDLE WORK CAMBRIC BANDS, all widths.
For 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., $2 and $3.
FULL LINE ALL COLORS GRENADINE VEILS,
BLACK PUSHER LACE VEILS, THREAD VEILS, &c.
N. B.—2,000 LACE TIDYS, FROM AUCTION, VERY CHEAP.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 17,
500 PS. DRAPERY MUSLINS and CURTAIN LACES
FULL STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., PLAID CAMBRICS.
SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c.
N. B.—FROM AUCTION, 2,000 LACE TIDYS, VERY CHEAP.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

POPULAR PRICES
For wholesale buyers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS.
SILKS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

OUR POPULAR STOCKS
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
Will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, Feb. 17,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES FRENCH
MADAPOLAMS AND PERCALES,
FINISHED EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
IN NEW COLORINGS AND EXTRA WIDTH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make their semi-annual opening of Camel's Hair Long and Square Shawls, ON MONDAY, Feb. 17.
Amongst the lot will be found a magnificent display of open centered square Shawls, admirably suited for young ladies and misses. Also, Antique Shawls, long and square, in great variety.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
We are now offering at
GREAT BARGAINS,
Our entire stock of dry goods,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE,
consisting of cloaks, shawls, silks, dress goods, flannels, blankets, quilts, linens, shirting and sheeting, muslins, towels, napkins, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-street.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retail Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch received in this City last evening made the gratifying announcement that Fort Donelson had fallen before our troops, and that the Old Flag was waving over it. From subsequent dispatches, giving details, we learn that the battle commenced on Thursday, and continued through Friday, Saturday and Sunday—the fighting the three last days being very desperate. The upper fort, or redoubt, was captured by our troops at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the Stars and Stripes were immediately hoisted upon it. One of our field batteries, commanded by Col. SWARTZ, was at one time captured by the rebels, but was retaken in the most gallant manner by our troops. Commodore FOOTE went into the action on Friday afternoon, with the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Louisville*, *Pittsburgh*, *Carondelet*, *Tyler* and *Conestoga*, and, after an hour and a quarter's fighting at close quarters, was forced to withdraw, his boats having been disabled, with fifty-four men killed and wounded, himself among the latter, though not dangerously. Some idea of the strength of the rebel batteries may be formed when it is stated that the *St. Louis* alone was struck fifty-nine times. The enemy's firing was very accurate, special pains having been taken to collect in the fort all the best cannoneers in the rebel service. Three batteries were playing upon the gunboats—one near the water, one fifty feet above this, and the third fifty feet above the second, mounting four 18-pounders, the fire of which was reserved until the gunboats arrived within four hundred yards of the fort. Several of the gunboats in this encounter were more or less disabled. Among the land forces, the Illinois Eighteenth and the Iowa Seventh Regiments are mentioned as having suffered severely. The possession of the upper fort, however, gave our forces a great advantage, as it commands the main work, and Gen. GRANT on Saturday evening telegraphed to Gen. HALLECK that he had no doubt of finishing the work yesterday. Commodore FOOTE states in his official report, that had his boats not been rendered unmanageable by the shooting away of the steering apparatus, in fifteen minutes more he would have had possession of the fort, as the rebels were already running away from their guns. A dispatch from Chicago, giving news from the Fort to Friday, asserts that the rebels were *flying the black flag*.

The news from Missouri is of the most gratifying character. The rebel PRICE has, this time retreated with sufficient expedition to get out of harm's way. The rear guard was overtaken by Gen. CURTIS in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and wagons. Gen. CURTIS reports having taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with. We shall not be surprised to hear that PRICE'S main army has been overtaken and dispersed.

Bowling Green, the rebel stronghold of the West, has been evacuated, and the place is now occupied by the National forces. This gratifying news was telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN by Gen. BUELL. Gen. MITCHELL'S Division, by a forced march, reached the Big Barren River at Bowling Green on Saturday morning, but could not cross immediately, as the rebels, at 1 o'clock in the morning, had burnt the railroad bridge, and our troops were forced to build a bridge for their passage. The rebels were evacuating the place when Gen. MITCHELL arrived.

We have received from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe, additional intelligence of the movements of the Burnside Expedition in the North Carolina waters. The report of the capture of Edenton is reiterated. Five of our gunboats moved up to the wharf at that place on Tuesday morning, and landed troops, and soon afterward fifteen additional gunboats arrived, when the citizens raised a white flag. Between three and four thousand of our troops are said to have been landed there. Hertford, Plymouth and Westford are also stated to be in our possession, and a number of gunboats had proceeded up the Chowan River, toward Winton, and a number of others toward the mouth of the Roanoke. A portion of the naval force had also gone up Currituck Sound to the Canal, and were engaged on Thursday afternoon in shelling a party of rebels who were endeavoring to destroy the Canal. Gov. WISE is reported, by a Richmond paper, to be near Currituck Court-house, from which place he had sent a flag of truce down to Roanoke Island, probably to recover the body of his son. The rebel papers continue to exaggerate the magnitude of the battle on Roanoke Island, and to extol the wondrous bravery of the rebel troops.

No doubt is entertained in Washington, that the fate of the rebellion is now sealed. Manassas, it is believed by military men, will soon be evacuated, as Bowling Green has been. The late flag of truce from the rebels, it is intimated, covered a proposition to refer all questions in dispute to the arbitration of foreign Powers—the object being to get the proposition abroad through Northern newspapers and steamers. Government made no reply to the message, however, but is arbitrating the questions to suit itself.

The President, through Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, in a joint order dated Saturday, and published in this morning's TIMES. The order has the true clarion ring.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is once more open to Hancock, Gen. LANDER having entirely cleared his department of the rebels. He made a forced march on Thursday night to Blooming Gap, surprising and breaking up the rebel camps at that place, and capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates. He lost but two of his men and six horses. Gen. LANDER charged the enemy in person, at the head of the First Virginia Cavalry.

Secretary STANTON has issued an order rescinding the regulation requiring all passes across the military lines to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General Commanding, and directing that hereafter all applications for passes to go South, shall be made to Gen. DIX, at Baltimore, who shall act upon his own discretion. The order also directs that all prisoners of war, and other persons imprisoned by authority, who shall be released on parole, or exchange, shall report themselves to Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction—failure to comply with the order to be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

Dispatches from the Upper Potomac state that the rebels have completed a strong fortification on Catoctin Mountain, covering one and a half acres of ground, and with platforms for twenty guns,—only four of which, however, have been mounted. The walls of the fort are stated to be seven feet high, and surrounded by a deep, wide moat.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, from Port Royal on the 12th, arrived here last night. Nothing of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Baltic*. The *Matanzas* took in tow the steamer *Primero*, ordered to New-York for repairs, and when off Cape Hatteras they encountered a severe gale, which caused the *Primero* to fill with water, and obliged them to abandon her, having first transferred her crew to the deck of the *Matanzas*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, gives the following important information regarding recent movements of National forces in Kentucky, which it has from trustworthy sources: "Gen. BUELL'S whole army, with the exception of Gen. MCCOOK'S Division, was, on Wednesday, in motion upon the enemy. Gen. NELSON'S Division crossed Green River on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, on its march to Glasgow, over the turnpike from Bardstown to that place. Gen. MITCHELL'S whole command marched down to Munfordsville from Bacon Creek, and crossed over the railroad bridge, (which has been planked,) on Monday morning, and has advanced some miles on the turnpike to Bowling Green. The condition of the roads rendering an advance over the mountains south of the Cumberland *via* Monticello and Albany, into Tennessee, impracticable, the main body of Gen. THOMAS' Division has been ordered to move *via* Danville and Lebanon, also toward Glasgow. Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade is reported to have passed through Lebanon on its way South; it is expected to join Gen. NELSON. Gen. MCCOOK'S Division has marching orders, and has probably assumed a position south of Green River before this time. Papers were captured at Fort Henry showing Gen. POLK'S force at Columbus to be only 12,000 effective men—the remainder being on the sick list or worthless. It is confidently believed by our officers that Kentucky will be cleared of the last of the rebels before the 1st of March. Troops are to be sent from the line of the Potomac into Kentucky to help accomplish this desirable object. One of the best disciplined and most perfectly appointed of the Potomac Divisions is expected there soon. All the regiments in camp in the North, western States are also to be sent into Kentucky as soon as possible.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning, we have received advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d. The news, which was published in detail in our issue of yesterday, is important.

The official London *Gazette* contains a letter from Earl RUSSELL, to the Admiralty, in which either of the American belligerents is prohibited from using British ports. The port of Nassau and other ports of the Bahama Islands are specially mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather provisions may be supplied, but only such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country is to be given; and no second supply is to be allowed to the same ship in the same port, within a period of three months.

It is understood that when the *Tuscarora* left Southampton, notice was given to the *Nashville* to quit within the twenty-four hours; but Capt. PEGRAM having represented that obedience would involve certain destruction, not only to his ship, but to his crew, as he expected the *Tuscarora* would show him no mercy, and would, in all probability, send both ship and men to the bottom, some extension of time was granted, from considerations of humanity.

The privateer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar on the 25th of January, and there is no confirmation of the reported engagement between the *Sumter* and another vessel in the Mediterranean. It was rumored that the *Tuscarora* had gone to the Mediterranean.

The comments of the French Press on the Emperor's speech are generally favorable. The official documents laid before the French Chambers on American affairs expresses the regret of the French Government at the civil war and the friendly feeling of the Emperor toward the United States.

The Commercial and Money news by the *Asia* is not especially important. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93 for money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company was reported favorably; also, the bill respecting the act to open Union-street, Brooklyn; also, the bill to amend the act altering the map of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill, regulating concert saloons in this City, was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to prevent frauds in the opening of streets and avenues in this City. Among the bills introduced was one to perpetuate the testimony of foreign witnesses; one to suppress intemperance, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; one authorizing the construction of the Tenth-avenue Railroad; one to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad; one to prevent and punish bribery at elections, and one for the enforcement of demands against ships and vessels. The bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to sell certain lands was referred back to the Committee. A resolution to hold evening sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays was adopted. The Excise resolution question was again called up, and the original resolutions for the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject were adopted. A resolution to refer the matter to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was laid over. The resolution congratulating the country on the recent victories was laid on the table to wait for other victories. The resolution favoring the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the Senate was called up, and a proposition to amend so as to thank Senator KING for his vote caused a warm debate. A motion to lay the subject on the table was defeated by the Speaker's vote. The Assembly finally adjourned without coming to a vote on the main question.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 15th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her news is anticipated.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Queenstown and Liverpool, did not leave Quarantine until 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, and received the morning papers on board before putting to sea.

The screw gunboats *Kennebec*, Commander RUSSELL, and *Kineo*, Commander RANSOM, sailed from Boston on Thursday to join the Gulf Squadron. The *Penobscot*, *Marblehead*, *Aroostook*, and *Chocura*, will be ready for commission the beginning of this week, and will no doubt all sail within eight days, and the *Wachusett* soon after. Capt. MISROON, late of the *Savannah*, has been appointed to the command of the latter vessel. This officer has seen service, and is one of those whom the South Carolina Legislature honored, by denouncing as traitors and false to their State. He is known to be a brave and skillful officer.

The iron clad steam gunboat *Mystic* was launched at the town in Connecticut from which she takes her name, on Friday last. Her extreme length over all is 200 feet, and her armor, which extends two feet below the water line, is composed of longitudinal iron bars 3½ inches thick, showing 4 inches face, and bolted every 6 inches with ¾ inch bolts. Her rig will be that of a brigantine.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has received an official order to send the battalion of cavalry now in camp at Meriden, to Wheeling, Virginia, and preparations have been made to carry out the order immediately.

On Saturday the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WM. MONTEITH, numbering nearly a thousand men, left on board the steamer *Ericsson* for Port Royal. The Ninety-third New-York Regiment, Col. DAVID S. CROCKER, arrived in this City, on Saturday, from Albany. At present the men are quartered in the Park barracks.

The matter of the will of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of Troy, was on Saturday before Justice BARNARD, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the main object of the proceeding being to have determined the question whether the essential machinery of mills is real or personal property, the will having made certain bequests of the "personal" estate.

The Stock market was active on Saturday, the business accomplished being quite large and at full rates. Gold left off 104¾@104¾; Exchange 115@115¼, on London.

The snow-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business operations. Flour was in fair demand and was a shade firmer. Wheat was more sought after at very full prices. Corn was heavy and lower. A lively inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions, as also for Whisky, which latter advanced materially. Sugars and Tallow were pretty freely purchased at unchanged quotations. The movements in other branches of trade were quite limited. There were 639 vessels of all classes in port.

The Victory on the Cumberland—The End in Sight.

We have reason to believe, if not the certainty, that Fort Donelson has fallen. After a struggle, desperate on both sides, and, as far as may be judged from the imperfect details which have reached us, creditable to the fighting qualities of both, the post capitulated, and the National colors took the place, on the ramparts, of the rebel rag. The destruction of life and the lists of wounded are probably largely in excess of those of any previous contest of the war. It could hardly be otherwise. The opposing forces were strong in numbers; but while the assailants were the more perilously exposed, the defenders, from their very numbers, cooped up as they were in lines where they were helpless to fight, and simply in the way of each other, must have suffered frightfully from the storm of shell and shot hurled upon them from that circumvallation of fire. It was doubtless the terrible sacrifice of life to which they were subjected within the fort that prompted these daring sorties which the besiegers so gallantly repulsed.

Having this glorious result of the fight, we may well postpone the discussion of details. With the capture of Fort Donelson, another of those mortal blows recently struck at the heart of the rebellion has been inflicted. Nor are we to lose sight of the fact that nearly all of these victories come from the command of Gen. HALLECK. Fort Henry captured, the loyalty of Tennessee brought to light, the surrender of Fort Donelson, the retreat of PRICE from Springfield, and the report of this morning that CURTIS had overtaken his rear, had seized his baggage-train and more prisoners than he knew what to do with, show with what energy and how victoriously the commander of the Western Department is executing his part of the grand programme. These, with the retreat of JOHNSTON from before BUELL, relieve, practically, both Missouri and Kentucky from the rebel enemy, and lay bare Tennessee to the admission of those Union armies which shall bring liberation to its oppressed but loyal people.

While the war in the West is thus drawing to a close, the signs are not less significant in the East. There is little doubt that in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, our forces are at this moment executing flank movements to the interior, which must effectually isolate the main rebel army in Eastern Virginia from its sources of supply. It is clearly impossible for the rebels to hold their position at Manassas. Their retreat must be a question of a few days—perhaps of a few hours. There is but one reason for the evacuation of Bowling Green that is not valid for the evacuation of Manassas, and it is that no division of the Potomac army has been thrown forward to threaten an attack. But such a threat is no longer necessary. The news that Fort Donelson is in National hands; that the Tennessee River is open to our gunboats even to Muscle Shoals in Alabama; that the Cumberland can now be ascended to Nashville; that Memphis is in danger, and that the garrison of Columbus are for all practical purposes prisoners of war, must give that shock to the rebels near Washington which shall leave to its leaders an only alternative of withdrawing their army, or seeing it dissolve. A retreat will be begun, but where will it end? Nowhere, we conceive, short of the Gulf States. The only pause at Richmond will probably be to witness the gloomy pageant of JEFF. DAVIS inaugurated as President, like a King crowned on his death-bed, or the succession of a Byzantine Emperor, when Byzantium itself was beleaguered and stormed by the Turks. It will be in the Gulf States that the last stand of the rebels will be attempted. But there our lines are already drawn tightly about them. We hold the coast. The blockade is pinchingly close. What our gunboats and mortar-boats have done East and West they can do for every river and harbor on the Gulf. Our troops will escape from the mud and the frosts of the Border States, to a theatre of war, where for months to come the temperature is that of our Northern Summer, and where roads are settled, and military movements facile. Indeed, if the resistance of the desperate traitors can be protracted through the Summer, a campaign in July and August would convey no discomfort to those who have experienced similar heats in our own latitudes; for the steady Southern Summer is far less intolerable than the varying temperatures of the North.

It is no extravagance, therefore, to say the rebellion has culminated. Its setting must be as the flash of a meteor. Had the illusory stimulus of the apparent victories of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff been wanting; and had the certainty of the non-interference of France and England been earlier attained, the result must have been earlier reached. After this, it certainly cannot be materially postponed. The monster is already clutched and in his death struggle.

British Stocks and American Stones.

The British excitement about the stone blockade, which a little while ago wore so threatening an aspect, has dwindled down to something much nearer farce than tragedy. When first our application of this thoroughly British device to Charleston harbor reached the ears of the European "guardians of civilization," it will be remembered what a howl of virtuous indignation went up. Like the excitable female in the Yankee poem,

> "All ways to once their feelins flew,
> Like sparks in burnt-up tinder."

Even Earl RUSSELL himself was obliged to remonstrate against it, and went so far as to declare that the employment of the stone blockade looked very much as though the reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. Mr. SEWARD'S reply notified him that the American Government took just the opposite view of the matter; for it was precisely because we were sure the reconstruction of the Union was not only possible but close at hand that we adopted this means of keeping out British smugglers. (This, of course impliedly, not explicitly.) Mr. SEWARD further mentioned, for the consolation of the "guardians," that when the return of peace should give the United States an opportunity to resume its old duties of harbor improvements along the Southern coast, Charleston would not be overlooked. Accordingly the "guardians" now breathe freer. But not so the British holders of United States bonds. We have the word of the London *Times* for it that this large class is hugely disgusted at the announcement that the American Government intends removing the obstructions from the Southern harbors; seeing that this will cause a large increase of our public debt, and, by consequence, they think, depreciate the value of their stocks. Really it is very hard to please all parties. The "guardians" were wroth because we put the stone hulks down; the bondholders are disgusted because we intend to take them up. So intricate are the ramifications of material interests in this age of ours, when material interests rule supreme! Prick the skin with a needle where you will, and it touches a filament of the nervous net-work; so it is impossible to avoid wounding some financial interest by the simplest measure a nation can take. This measure, however, will *not* wound our friends, the British bondholders, as they will themselves undoubtedly see when they come to appreciate its true scope and character. Mr. CHASE can already show them some estimates that would make them completely satisfied. And when they see with what rapid strides the Government advances to the restoration of its authority through all the revolted section, they will be happy they are the owners of the bonds of a Nation which has itself taken bonds of Fate that the Union must and shall be preserved.

THE FLAG ASCENDANT.—It recalled the old day after Sumter to see, as we did in New-York on Saturday, the City resplendent with thousands of flags. In accordance with the suggestion of Mayor OPDYKE, the Stars and Stripes were, in commemoration of the glorious Union victories of the week, raised over all the public buildings of the City; and the newspaper offices, libraries, hotels, shipping in the harbor, and tens of thousands of private dwellings followed the example. The emblem of our nationality did not float more proudly in the pulsing air than our hopes beat high at the successes of the cause. And the flag seemed to have a meaning different from that it conveyed during the uprising after Sumter. Then it marked a prophecy, a resolve; now it signalizes triumphant fulfillment. During the "winter of our discontent," too, the flag all but disappeared from view; but now it bursts forth like the buds and blossoms of Spring. Let it not cease its inspiring presence; for if last week was glorious in its victories, this week promises to be still more so—opening as it does with the illuminated initial of the downfall of Fort Donelson—the Sebastopol of the rebellion in the West. Keep the Stars and Stripes flying!

INFALLIBLY WRONG.—The prophetic lore of the "special correspondent" is at fault again. In his letter to the London *Times*, dated at Washington, Jan. 14, Mr. RUSSELL instructs his home readers:

"The Burnside Expedition has sailed from Fortress Monroe, and all the newspapers affect to know a great deal about it, and to suppress their knowledge on public grounds! The secret has been well kept, but I venture to anticipate some expression of dissatisfaction at the result. Already one regiment is taken from the force of the expedition by the grounding of the vessel on which they were embarked, and the wind to-day is not very favorable or kindly. The vessels steered out to sea, so that any operations up the rivers close to Fortress Monroe, as at one time supposed, are not likely at present. *The force is too small to effect any great object.*"

It is submitted that a great object has been effected, and with the result there is no dissatisfaction. Would it not be well, about this time, for the seer to bury his wand and book a thousand fathoms deep, and by giving his attention to the present, replace conjectures by facts? As he is not prescient, he may begin to be truthful.

International Good Faith—The Northeastern Boundary.

The London *Times*, in an article brimful of bile and insolence, brings a sweeping charge of bad faith against the public men of this country, and particularly in regard to their management of its foreign relations. The reckless and vituperative character of the article, from which we give an extract elsewhere, may be gathered from its assertion that Mr. EVERETT (in his citation of a case which seemed, but proved not, to be in point with regard to the *Trent* affair) "did not, to catch the popular breeze, pause one moment in falsifying a well-known historical fact, although he must have been well aware that his falsehood could not fail to be discovered, and must redound to his disgrace." This, of Mr. EVERETT, a man so cautious in his statements that his bare assertion goes further than the formal asseverations of most men; a man whose popularity is in inverse ratio to his ability, and against whose integrity even his political enemies have never ventured to breathe a whisper.

It is not surprising that in an article which could so misrepresent such a man, a miserable once-refuted charge against the official integrity of DANIEL WEBSTER should be anew brought forward. "Mr. WEBSTER," says our London namesake, "with FRANKLIN'S map in his hand, which had the Canadian frontier very plainly marked upon it, did not hesitate to suppress that map, and contend for a totally different boundary." This slander, long buried, has recently been dug up by hands fit for such a deed—the hands of a man who, by his public outrages on common decency, brought upon himself notorious discredit, and consequent neglect in this country, which he sought to revenge by an elaborate libel upon its institutions and its people. When he retuttered the slander, it was passed by here, like all his other misrepresentations, without notice of any kind; but as the *Times*, and the *Saturday Review* and *Blackwood* have, most unfortunately for them, been betrayed into making it a strong point in their recent charges of international bad faith against the Government of the United States, it is worth while to notice the matter, and settle it, once and forever.

Lord ASHBURTON came here in 1842, as most of our readers will remember, a special envoy for the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary, which, though described in the treaty of 1783, had never been surveyed and run. A dispute between the two Governments, which involved quite a large tract of country, had continued for many years, and had failed of settlement, even by the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. The British Government, after its fashion pending international questions, (which, be it remembered, is never to assume a threatening or an insolent attitude,) had sent a large body of troops into Lower Canada. Under these circumstances the United States Government, after its fashion, (which, be it also ever remembered, is always to bully and threaten,) sent Gen. SCOTT as pacificator, to quiet the frontier men of Maine, and DANIEL WEBSTER, then Secretary of State, proffered renewal of the attempt to a mutually satisfactory determination of the boundary. Our case was plainly before the world; for during the long discussion between the two Governments, every passage in our archives upon the subject had been published to the American and, therefore, to the British public; but on the other side the negotiators held the cards in their hand, with a single eye upon the game, whether by honors or by tricks: they told the public nothing. Thus the matter stood when Lord ASHBURTON arrived at Washington.

The question was more difficult than such questions usually are, first, because the land in dispute belonged, not to the Government of the United States, but to the States of Maine and Massachusetts; and next, because of the inflexibility with which the people of Maine insisted upon what was known as the American line. A similar pertinacity was shown by the British Government; and under these circumstances it was wisely determined to divide the disputed territory, *such a decision being indicated and authorized by Lord* ASHBURTON'S *instructions*. But this arrangement, though satisfactory to Mr. WEBSTER, and to the people of the United States, was so unacceptable to the people of Maine that it might have failed of consummation, were it not for the discovery which has been made the occasion of the charge against us of national bad faith.

There was found in the French Bureau of Foreign Affairs a letter from Dr. FRANKLIN, in which he says that he had sent to the Count DE VERGENNES a map, on which he "had marked with strong red lines the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries." This letter was dated within six days after the signature of those preliminaries. There was also found in the same Bureau a map on which a red line was drawn, which, if regarded as a boundary between the United States and Canada, would have given Great Britain much more than she claimed, at the slight cost, however, of *direct variance with the terms of the treaty*. This map was discovered by Mr. JARED SPARKS, and was immediately brought by him to the notice of Mr. WEBSTER, who, too, in his turn, communicated the information to the Commissioners of Maine, and to the Senate. There was no proof at all that this was FRANKLIN'S map. It was, indeed, possible that it was the one on which he had drawn the red line, but extremely improbable; for this map (D'AUVILLE'S, published in 1745) showed the whole North American Continent on a space eighteen inches square; and upon it the whole State or District of Maine did not cover a spot half an inch square! The uselessness of such a map to describe such a boundary is manifest to all men; indeed, as Mr. D'ISRAELI said in the debate upon the question, the red line upon this map, so far from discriminating the boundary, "absolutely obliterated no small part of the State of Maine!" There was no reason whatever why Mr. WEBSTER should bring into the discussion such a map—so unauthenticated and so useless, except to complicate a long and acrimoniously debated question, on the eve of peaceable settlement. But he made skillful and laudable use of it in bringing whatever weight it had to bear upon the unwillingness of Maine and Massachusetts to abandon their claim, and accept the compromise line—thus actually using it in the interest of the British Government.

As to accepting it without evidence as FRANKLIN'S map, and voluntarily drawing the boundary according to it, that would have been childish or dishonest, or both. Indeed, Sir ROBERT PEEL, than whom Great Britain has for half a century had no astuter or more upright statesman, having all the facts before him, expressed in the House of Commons his entire confidence in the good faith in which Mr. WEBSTER had conducted this whole negotiation. Would the London *Times* and its allies have us believe that Sir ROBERT was false to his convictions, upon a matter of honesty, for the sake of shielding himself and his colleagues?

But there is a sequel to this matter which should make those who have brought it to light blush crimson. We have said that all that the American archives contained upon this subject was brought before the world, but that the contrary course was adopted by the British Government. There was in the British archives a map almost, if not quite, conclusive upon this subject. It was a copy of MITCHELL'S large map of America, published in 1754 under the official sanction of the British Board of Trade. This is the map which was used by the negotiators of the treaty of 1783, Mr. OSWALD being the British Commissioner. There is documentary evidence to show that Mr. OSWALD sent the map used by him to King GEORGE III. for his information; and in that King's library was found a copy of MITCHELL'S map, *in which the boundary marked out follows exactly the line claimed by the United States*; while along the line in four several places is written in a bold hand, "The boundary as described by Mr. OSWALD." These words Lord BROUGHAM said in the House of Lords were, in his opinion, written by GEORGE III. himself. And yet this map (which, by the way, agreed as to the boundary in all points with the maps published in England from 1782 to 1785) *was suppressed on the part of the British Government during the whole negotiation!* Lord ASHBURTON was kept in ignorance of its existence; but Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH knew of it, and concealed it! Sir ROBERT PEEL first brought it to public notice in the debates in the House of Commons, *after the boundary was decided upon*, for the purpose of convincing the House that Lord ASHBURTON had not been overreached. Finally, Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, though not of the party in power, received a valuable office immediately after this concealment was discovered. And here we think that we can leave this question of international good-faith to the consideration of candid men in both countries.

The Meaning of the Iron Gunboats.

It is not becoming in us, as yet, to be too confident, but we think it may now be fairly said that the iron gunboats have settled the question where the Mississippi River shall belong. Whatever fortune betide the Virginia army, or the rebel States on the Atlantic, the Valley of the Mississippi has now passed over to the control of those to whom, in the natural course, it must belong—the ingenious and hardy population of the West and Northwest. The iron gunboats are merely an exponent of those qualities which have gained the victory—the ingenuity, mechanical skill, perseverance and calm courage of a Northern free people over the ardor and impulse, and want of thoroughness, of a Southern and slaveholding population.

If half a dozen of these gunboats could reduce a strong fort, with 20 guns, in an hour and a quarter, there is certainly nothing from Cairo to the Balize which could long withstand thirty of them, with the enormous Pittsburgh mortars, and a hundred thousand men following in transports.

For it must be remembered that in modern days the great difference between the armies of civilized nations is not so much in personal courage as in equipment and discipline. Accordingly, numbers, with artillery and under good drill, must prevail. There is scarcely such a thing in modern warfare as a small army beating, in a long campaign, a large army. "Notwithstanding," says WELLINGTON, in that memorable order in the Peninsula campaign, that has been printed in gazettes and newspapers, "we have never seen small bodies, unsupported, successfully opposed to large; nor has the experience of any officer realized the stories which all have read of whole armies being driven by a handful of light infantry or dragoons." War among civilized peoples, equal in number, is a contest of Science and Wealth. It is true, that in the beginning a people like ours, composed so largely of those engaged in agricultural and mechanical employments, and unaccustomed both to the implements and the passions of war, may receive severe checks from a population much lower in intelligence, but used to weapons, and in the habit of giving loose rein to resentment and passion. But this is a mere matter of loss in the opening of a war. Such a people as ours, hardy, ingenious and naturally bold, as they become accustomed to martial operations and dangers, make the best kind of soldiery. Their invention is incessantly at work; the genius which has won such successes in the arts of peace is now applied constantly to the formation of implements of destruction, or to the combinations of strategy. We are to have enormous floating batteries of iron, which no existing fortifications can resist; mortars throwing their tremendous projectiles, weighing, it is said, thirty tons, for six or eight miles; new weapons will be invented, and all the energy of our untiring and ingenious national improvement will be turned to the shortest and most terrible methods of destruction.

Officers and Generals also will inevitably appear who will show invention in strategy, and a victorious blow, winged by genius, will at once place a man in the highest position. The iron gunboats which are now deciding the fate of the Valley of the Mississippi, are merely an index of the power which must now henceforth bear down overwhelmingly from the North upon the South. If they had not

been invented, something else would have been. The old, steady and patient courage which in all ages has given a Northern people victory over a Southern, is now winning our battles.

We never for a moment thought of yielding after our defeats; disaster only strengthened us, and now victory opens clear before us. The longest and darkest hour is passed. The morning begins to break. Henceforth, we may suffer defeats—for we cannot expect a clear course of victory—but the ultimate triumph is certain. There may be years before the rebellion is utterly rooted out, but with the fall of Fort Henry, and the thundering triumph of the iron-boats, fell the armed rebellion of the Mississippi Valley. Fort Donelson is no doubt now taken. In a week Nashville will be ours, and the Confederacy will be cut in twain. Columbus will be invested, and ere long HALLECK's grand expedition will meet with the mortar-fleet, coming up the mouths of the Mississippi, and with BUTLER's regiments, on the keys of New-Orleans. Thus will Spring open on the rebellion.

Another of the Herald's Spies.

One of the *Herald's* agents is scarcely placed in close confinement, for stealing news, than another is brought to light. IVES is comfortably lodged in Fort McHenry. WIKOFF, upon a special charge of having purloined or otherwise dishonestly obtained portions of the President's Message for publication, is imprisoned, but finally regains his liberty by confessing fully and freely the entire truth. Of this particular delinquency he is not guilty. The agent was another *employée* of the *Herald*, one JOHN WATT, formerly a servant at the White House, and now an officer of the army. WATT's his name, who—probably, under pretence of some menial duty—stole into the private room of the President, when none else was there, and as he relates, glanced hastily over the manuscript message, but with memory so tenacious as to recall and record literally whole passages for his masters in New-York.

As a matter of course, being a *Herald* correspondent, the fellow is a traitor as well as a spy. To this point the following evidence, obtained by the Potter Investigating Committee, and made a portion of the report recently submitted to Congress, is pertinent:

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Postmaster of the City of Washington, testifies that JOHN WATT, gardener at the President's house, "*had the reputation of being in league with the Secessionists; his associations are such as to lead any one to so regard him.*"

JOHN PLANT, an employe at the Capitol, testifies that "*the associations of John Watt, gardener at the President's house, are with known Secessionists, and very intimately so.*"

H. W. GRAY, of Philadelphia, testifies that on the Sunday week following the battle of Bull Run he met JOHN WATT, gardener at the President's house, at the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia. Heard WATT say "that the Southern Confederacy must be acknowledged; that the United States never could conquer the South." He also said "that the officers of the Union army were of no account; and spoke highly of the Southern officers, *and said that Jeff. Davis was the best and bravest man in America.*" In the course of further conversation, WATT said "*that the Union army was composed of rubbish, and that the soldiers were cowards.*"

FRANKLIN SMITH, of Philadelphia, testifies to being present at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, when the conversation took place alluded to by the former witness. He corroborates the above statement, and adds that WATT, on that occasion, "abused the Federal army, saying that it was composed of rubbish, and that they were cowards." The witness further states that WATT and his companions, on the occasion alluded to, "*were much elated at the result of the battle of Bull Run, and were very free in expressing their feelings.*"

To this certificate of WATT's real character it is only necessary to add, that unlike IVES, and other hirelings of the same establishment, he omitted to imitate the skilfull summersault of his master last April, and cover with an overacted patriotism, the treason rankling in his heart. He is a straight-out Secessionist, of the real original stripe; no otherwise disguised than by a pair of lieutenant's shoulder-straps presented him by Mr. LINCOLN, and his connection with that eminently loyal print, the *Herald*. It is with such agents BENNETT surrounds the Departments of Government, and fills the corridors of the White House. Will the House Committee be good enough to look after WATT? He may help them to others, his fellow laborers.

THE STRINGHAM-BUTLER ATTACK ON FORT HATTERAS—AN EXPLANATION.—A casual allusion in the TIMES to the name of Commodore STRINGHAM, and his omission to follow up the success at Hatteras Inlet last August, has incurred a rebuke, to which we submit in another column, from "An Officer's Wife." The lady's eloquence, would, we must confess, have been less potent, had we not simultaneously had unquestionable evidence presented us of the following points:

1. Commodore STRINGHAM, in not following up his victory at Fort Hatteras, conformed strictly with orders, which required the return of the troops to Fortress Monroe as soon as the enemy had been dislodged.

2. His squadron had no vessel that could pass the bar.

3. His orders required him to take the prisoners to New-York.

4. In opposing the blockade of the inlet by sinking stone hulks, a project determined upon by the Navy Department, be saved a necessary refuge for shipping in danger at that most hazardous point, and left it possible for the Burnside Expedition to achieve its late splendid successes.

It is obvious, therefore, that the imperfect character of the results achieved by the Butler-Stringham Expedition, were attributable to the authorities at Washington. Justice to a gallant officer whose services to the country at the moment of its extreme peril can never be over-estimated, requires it to be distinctly understood that not a craving for applause, or the gratification of any personal feeling, but a simple submission to instructions, is to be received as the explanation of that unfortunate event.

SECRETARY SEWARD ON INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The response of Mr. SEWARD to the request for the United States to join the pacification of Mexico will be read with fresh interest, now that the real purpose of the Allies is found to be subjugation, not pacification. It is most fortunate that the action of our Government was thus wisely reserved. We are thus left to a policy which in due time will restore Mexico to her independence, and extinguish the hope of disfiguring the New World with an Old World crown.

THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT AT RICHMOND.—On the 22d of February—Saturday of the present week—JEFFERSON DAVIS, traitor, President, is to be inaugurated at Richmond. On that day the rebel Government shuffles off its "provisional," and assumes its "permanent" form. In the meantime from the West our victorious columns are swooping down on it; from the South BURNSIDE has carried panic to Norfolk; and ere long the words of SHAKESPEARE will find a new reading, in a confused cry and the tremblings of war—

"—— *Norfolk*, rescue, rescue!

* * * * * *

Their horses slain, and all on foot they fight,
Seeking for *Richmond* in the throat of death!"

Now only let McCLELLAN push on his legions, and the fabric of treason which next Saturday is to become "permanent" will cease to insult gods and men.

AMUSEMENTS.

The excitement of the past week in fashionable, musical, and journalistic circles was the return of the eminent pianist, Mr. GOTTSCHALK. Every one with an opinion to utter has been careful to deliver it, and hence—as the opinions were all of one character—the Metropolis has resounded with a loud chorus of praise. The young American artist may well feel proud of his triumph. Such singular unanimity does not often fall to the lot of the most praiseworthy. Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave three concerts in New-York and one in Brooklyn—the latter being the least successful of the number, as is usually the case. To-night Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his fourth grand concert at Niblo's Saloon, being assisted on the occasion by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, and the principal vocal artists of the Academy of Music.

American art is beginning to assume a respectable standing in the world, and it is well to know (as in this case) that the praise we bestow on its favorites is merited, and not a cheap incense burnt to the gods of our own making. Mr. GOTTSCHALK's position is fortunately free from complication. He cannot be likened to any one who has preceded him, nor does he resemble any one who is here now. What light he possesses is his own; not the refraction of another luminary. In his style he differs as widely from the German school as the latter does from the Italian—a blessed divergence too vast to be measured in a sentence. Like MENDELSSOHN, his genius repudiated models from the earliest moment of his career. Instead of plodding wearily on the glaring highway where his course lay straight before him, and where at every stage he could see the progress that others had made in journeying over the same ground, he plunged into the ever grateful shades of nature, and trusting to that instinct which the kind mother never withholds from those who put faith in her, found a path for himself. In the earliest piece which we have from his pen—written when he was but twelve years of age—we find the traces of a strong yet gentle individuality, and the promise of that striking freshness of style which have since given him a place among the best musical minds of the day. With maturity of thought he has won facility of invention, and the world has given him a wider range of feeling; but the originality which cropped out when he was a boy is now the conspicuous characteristic of the man. His music does not even *look* like any one else's, so novel is the placement of the effects. And yet it is never eccentric, albeit frequently learned and abstruse; never lop-sided, or vulgar, or pedantic, or trivial, although occasionally as light as a breeze in Summer. It is in the accompaniments and extraneous adornments that we look for marked indications of style and form, and it is here precisely where Mr. GOTTSCHALK's originality can be most easily detected. There are a few figures which disport themselves in the extreme treble of the instrument like glow-worms, and cover the subject with their fantastic iridescence, which are peculiarly his, and with which he produces some extraordinary effects of reflected harmony. The variety and charm of these figures frequently produce an impression which may be compared to a mirage, so strangely are we carried by their influence into a world in the skies. Mr. GOTTSCHALK possesses a strong sense of brightness and color, and uses it freely in pieces of the bravura kind, and always we may add in a way of his own. But, as in the true Byzantine school of architecture, color is used because it belongs to the most beautiful products of nature, and not because it is the characteristic of almost every imitation, so in Mr. GOTTSCHALK's compositions do we find that he uses it because it lies beneath his hands and belongs to the piano, not because it produces what are commonly called orchestral effects. It is not, however, in bravura pieces that a refined taste can best manifest itself, but rather in the exquisite little *morceaux* which our pianist produces with so much ease, and which so far have not occupied that position on the programme to which they are justly entitled. It is in pieces like the "Last Hope," the "Mache du Nut," the "Pastorello" and the "Murmures Æolian" that we find a delicate sensibility to chaster and most original forms of composition, and a quiet richness of harmony which we look for vainly in any other living writer. Some of his smaller pieces display so fluent a familiarity with the contrapuntal choral style, and are so elegiac in their character, that they might be sung—as, indeed, they are, when the composer plays them. And this brings us to Mr. GOTTSCHALK's merits as a player. They are manifold. Nature has been kindly to him in the way of fingers, and otherwise in bestowing on him the precise kind of strength that he requires, and in the places where it will be of most service to him. The strength and elasticity of his wrist and fore-arm are enormous, and apparently beyond the reach of fatigue. He is able to introduce passages of great force after exhausting the usual difficulties, and at a point where other players would desire to leave off. Nothing can exceed the pearly distinctness of his scales, the evenness and limpidity of his trills—single and double—the smoothness with which his fingers travel over thirds and sixths, or the agile willingness of his wrist in octaves. All good pianists are of course supposed to possess these qualities, but it is rare indeed to find them so conspicuously perfect. All good pianists, too, are supposed to understand the use of the pedals, but how rarely do we find any results accruing therefrom. Mr. GOTTSCHALK, on the contrary, by a deft combination of force and mechanism, makes them what they should be—the source of a peculiar musical atmosphere, in which to sink drowsily to thought, or mount vigorously to action. ROSSINI obtained a part of his reputation by the skilful use of an orchestral *crescendo*. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is the first to introduce the same effect on the piano, and to give it such prominence as to entitle it to be regarded as a new source of surprise and pleasure. Of course *crescendos* were known long before either ROSSINI or GOTTSCHALK were born, but they were paper *crescendos*. These gentlemen were the first to teach the ear what the word meant.

We have said enough to show that we regard Mr. GOTTSCHALK as one of the greatest artists now living. His genius in some respects is exceptional and places him apart from other men. Mainly with the desire to direct attention to these salliencies, and in doing so to prove that the high esteem of the public and the universal applause of the Press are alike just, have we ventured on a story which has been told by better hands.

The weather was not smart enough for Mr. GRAU on Saturday, although as usual it succeeded in catching the Philharmonic Society. Our opera manager had taken the precaution to dispose of all the best reserved seats on Friday, and to commence two hours earlier than his classical neighbor, by which means he succeeded in getting the Academy completely filled, and the major part of the good folk seated before the snow-storm set in. Precisely at the hour for the Philharmonic rehearsal the weather was on hand in hyperborean rudeness, and did not desert the classicists for a moment until it was over.

Mr. GRAU has done a wise thing in throwing open the box-sheet to the patrons of the opera *matinées*, and a liberal one in not mulcting them out of fifty cents extra for reserved seats. Why respectable people should be expected to relish a rush in the day-time, when they are notoriously averse to it in the evening, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to explain. The policy of the late manager, however—who, by the way, is now *en route* for Europe, happily for the peace of art and artists—was to create sensations, and the spectacle of a mob of well-dressed ladies standing shivering in the street before the doors of the Academy was pleasing to his low sense of operatic success. And then when the portals were thrown open, and friends became separated in the desperate rush to secure seats, he thought he saw in the confusion and consequent agitation the elements of future polite conversation. Mr. GRAU, whose plan of management is simple and straightforward, has changed all this. By allowing every one to secure seats without extra charge, he has enabled families to sit together, and has given a fair chance of enjoyment to that large class of patrons who come in from the country about noon, and want to return with a whole dress by the 3 or 4 o'clock train. Perhaps, too, the *belles* relish Mr. GRAU's new plan, because they can reserve all the back seats, and so place themselves within the range of those little compliments which the bifurcated animal loves to fire in their willing ears.

FLOTOW's opera of "Martha" was excellently played, Miss KELLOGG sustaining the part of *Lady Henrietta* with charming grace and spirit. Mme. STRAKOSCH as *Nancy*, was also good, and Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. SUSINI left nothing to be desired. Mr. MAX MARETZEK presided in the orchestra with his usual ability.

The announcements at the various theatres for this evening are as follows: At the Winter Garden Mr. J. S. CLARKE, as *Aminadab Sleek*, in the "Serious Family," and, for the first time, a new Spanish ballet, called "Le Jovita," in which the celebrated dancer, Senora CUBAS, will appear. The performances conclude with the farce called "Our Pleasant Neighbor." At Niblo's Garden a complete change of performance will take place, eminent tragedians giving place to eminent comedians, and dull Thespis making way for lively Thalia. The change is effected by the engagement of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. COLLINS, and the production of BOURCICAULT's celebrated play of the "Colleen Bawn." New scenery has been prepared for the occasion, and the cast—to use the mild terms of the managerial announcement—"cannot be surpassed." At Laura Keene's Theatre "Our American Cousin" will be played for a few nights longer. At Mr. WALLACK's the week will be devoted to repetitions of the standard comedies, commencing to-night with one of the most successful revivals, "The Road to Ruin," in which all the best artists make their appearance. The *repertoire* is now so extensive at this admirably conducted establishment that a different five-act comedy is given on each evening.

At Barnum's Museum the little Commodore is still the attraction. In the Lecture Room the fairy play of "Ondina" will be repeated.

Mr. JUIGNET's admirable series of French plays at Irving Hall will come to an end to-morrow evening, when the sixth and last *soirée* will be given. They have been conducted with so much spirit, and so entirely to the satisfaction of the subscribers and the public, that, notwithstanding the danger of repeating a successful experiment, we feel certain a new series will be demanded, and prove equally gratifying to manager and patrons. The programme for to-morrow night is as follows: "Le Mari de la Veuve," —comedy in one act, by ALEXANDER DUMAS, a musical interlude, in which Mdlle. IVERT, Messrs. RIDOLFI and GARIBALDI will appear; and the vaudeville called "Il me faut un Esclave."

The admirers of fun will be glad to hear that Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA's annual series of humorous lectures will commence to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at Clinton Hall. The title of No. 1 explains the subject: "The Ball is Up." The lecture is in prose, with an introduction in verse.

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD will give her annual concert at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 3d March.

Dr. COLTON will repeat his humorous experiments with Laughing Gas at Cooper Institute this evening.

The attendance at Mr. SCHNEIDER's benefit concert (Irving Hall, on Saturday evening) did not, we hope, represent the receipts of the occasion. A scantier audience has seldom been seen—scarcely equaling the numerical forces of the orchestra. Mr. SCHNEIDER is a deserving member of the musical profession, who is, unhappily, disabled by sickness, and incapable of taking his accustomed place at the music desk. He has been pursued with singular ill luck, having twice postponed his concert on account of bad weather, only to give it in the midst of a snow-storm, and with the exhaustive opposition of an opera *matinée* and an afternoon rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society. It is a pity, in a musical point of view, for it does not often happen that a better instrumental concert is given in New-York. Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducted the orchestra with his accustomed skill, and Signor RIDOLFI—a painstaking and excellent baritone—sang a couple of operatic pieces in a very acceptable way. The Harmonia Vocal Society also lent its assistance, and several instrumental solos were performed.

Miss KATE BATEMAN continues to be spoken of by the Boston critics in terms of the highest praise.

Mrs. J. E. THOMAS will give her grand Annual Concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday next, the 20th inst., assisted by Miss MINA GRAHY, Mr. GUSTAVUS GRAHY, Mr. WERNLICH, Herr NOLL and Mr. A. S. CASWELL. The entertainment will be under the musical supervision of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The lovers of excitement must not forget Capt. WILLIAMS, at Hope Chapel. His panorama of a Whaling Voyage is one of the most amusing things ever exhibited in the metropolis.

Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER appears to be astonishing the Parisians with his paraphrases and arrangements of orchestral works for the piano. His success seems to have been complete. Mr. SATTER gave his first concert at Errard's rooms, on Jan. 21, and his second at the same establishment on Feb. 4.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. S. B. DRIGGS, whose many ingenious improvements in the manufacture of the piano have drawn forth frequent commendations in these columns, has entered on the use of his patent string clamp. It is a decided improvement, and when applied to an old piano, restores the quality of tone, making the instrument as good as new. The string clamp is applied by the patentee at a small charge and all people interested in the piano, would do well to read the advertisement of Messrs. DRIGGS and TOOKER.

Messrs. MILLS & MOLLENHAUER will give the second of their classical *soirées* at Dodworth's saloon on Monday (this) evening. The programme is as follows: 1. Quartette No. 2, CHERUBINI; 2. Sonata piano and violoncello op. 69, BEETHOVEN; 3. Chaconne, BACH; Grand Trio op. 99, No. 1, SCHUBERT; March, Tannhauser, (performed by Mr. MILLS,) LISZT.

Professor ADRIEN, who is claimed to be a better Wizard than HERRMANN, and who is anxious at all events to have comparisons established on the subject, has taken the Academy of Music, and will commence a series of magical performances on Monday next.

Mr. CARL PROX, whose experiment in Brooklyn, when "Der Freischutz" was performed in German, will be remembered, is engaged in getting up a German operatic troupe for this City. It is probable that Mr. PROX will secure Wallack's old Theatre for his performance.

Owing to the indisposition of one of the principal *artistes*, the entertainment for the benefit of the Enfans Perdu Regiment will not take place this evening as advertised, but on Friday evening, the 21st inst. The ball, however, will be given to-morrow, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play his "Torchlight March," composed for the occasion.

Justice to a Gallant Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Success Followed Up" is the heading of an article published on Feb. 12 in your paper. You say: "Commodore STRINGHAM and Gen. BUTLER took the forts at Hatteras; but instead of proceeding to attack the forts in the neighborhood, &c., back both of them came to Washington, to announce what they had done, and to have a little lionizing after these toils."

Can it be possible that any person undertaking to enlighten the public mind upon naval movements should not know that steam-frigates of the *Minnesota* class cannot, by any possibility, cross a bar where vessels drawing less than ten feet of water have thumped and pounded, and have been finally unloaded to enable them to do so?

If your writer, by his inventive genius, has produced any plan by which large vessels, heavily armed, fully manned and stored, can be floated over shoal waters, as a patriot he should give his afflicted country the result of his investigations. Commodore STRINGHAM, on his return from Hatteras to Hampton Roads, made immediate application for twelve vessels of light draught, six of them to draw less than eight feet of water, the remainder from four to six feet, to be provided within one month from the time of application for operation in Pamlico and Albemarle waters. An officer writes, "At that time the Department was driving to its utmost capability every branch of the naval service, and the vessels could not be furnished as requested, which was to be regretted, as the work which now costs so much labor would then have been effected with comparatively little trouble."

Feelings of indignation are aroused in every one having correct information on the subject, when such men as Commodore STRINGHAM, (and those connected with him in his successful enterprise,) conscientious, patriotic and efficient, should be so entirely misrepresented. Do not seek to destroy all that is dear to high-souled, self-sacrificing men—their reputation, and, in fact, the only valuable worldly possession granted to an honest officer, until you have undeniable proof that your assertions are well founded.

Yours respectfully,
THE WIFE OF AN OFFICER.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1862.

THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Dispatch of Mr. Seward in respect to the Proposals of the Allied Powers.

A note addressed by the Secretary of State to he British, French and Spanish Ministers at Washington, dated Dec. 4, appears in the London papers. After reciting the terms of the Convention agreed to by the allied Powers, Mr. SEWARD sets forth the views of the President therein:

1. The undersigned has already had the honor of informing each of the honorable Envoys of the European Powers, that the President neither can nor desires to call into question the right they have of deciding for themselves, or to examine if the complaints for which they demand satisfaction necessitate a war against Mexico.

2. The United States have a high interest—and they are happy to think that interest is common to the high contracting Powers and the other civilized States—that the Sovereigns who have concluded the Convention shall not seek for an aggrandizement of territory, or any other advantage which should not be acquired at the same time by the United States, or by any other civilized State; and that the said Government shall not exercise any influence detrimental to the right of the Mexican nation to choose and establish freely the form of their Government.

The undersigned repeats on this occasion the expression of his satisfaction, derived from the declaration of the high contracting Powers, that they recognize this interest, and he is authorized to express the satisfaction of the President of the United States thereat. It is true that the United States have also reason to complain against Mexico as the high contracting Powers assume. After serious reflection, the President is of opinion, however, that at present there is no necessity to demand satisfaction for these causes of complaint by an act of adhesion to the convention. Among the reasons which have inspired this decision, and which the undersigned is authorized to communicate, he will mention:

1. That the United States prefer, as much as lays in their power, to maintain the traditional policy recommended by the Father of their Country, confirmed by successful experience, and which forbids them to make any alliance with foreign Powers.

2. Mexico being a neighbor of the United States on the American Continent, and possessing, with respect to some of its most important institutions, a system of government analogous to hers, the United States entertain sentiments of friendship toward the Republic, and take a lively interest in its safety, its well-being, and its prosperity. Animated by these intentions, the United States are not disposed to have recourse to coercive measures to obtain satisfaction for their causes of complaint against Mexico at a moment when the Mexican Government is greatly shaken by home dissensions, and when it is menaced by a foreign war. These sentiments are further motives for preventing the United States from contracting any alliance with the object of making war.

3. The undersigned is also authorized to inform the Envoys of the Sovereigns of France, Great Britain and Spain, in order that they may communicate this fact to their respective Governments, that the United States are so favorable to the safety and the prosperity of the Mexican Republic, that they have given full powers to their Minister, accredited by the Government of this Republic, to conclude a treaty destined to give help to the latter, and which will, they hope, place it in a position to satisfy the just demands of the said Sovereigns, and thus avert the war they intend to declare against Mexico.

4. It is useless to inform the said Sovereigns that this proposition made to Mexico is in nowise inspired by a feeling of enmity toward their Majesties, but by an openly avowed knowledge of the situation, and by the hope that Mexico will find in this treaty the means and the will to negotiate with the Powers, in order to arrest the hostilities which form the object of the Convention which has given rise to this note.

5. The Government of the United States is not yet acquainted with what has been done by its Minister at Mexico in accordance with his instructions, and it awaits intelligence to this effect with a lively interest.

6. In case these negotiations should justify a proposition to the contracting Powers concerning Mexico, the undersigned will hasten to bring it to their knowledge; but it is to be remarked that Mexico must adhere to such a treaty, and that it must appear acceptable to the President of the United States.

7. At the same time the undersigned is authorized to inform the high contracting Powers that the President thinks it his duty to leave in the Gulf of Mexico a flotilla sufficiently strong to protect the interests of the citizens of the United States during the conflict which may supervene between the high contracting Powers and the Republic of Mexico; and that the American Minister resident in the City of Mexico, is authorized to enter into relations with the belligerent parties in order to prevent any accidental attack upon the just pretensions of the United States.

8. By submitting to the high contracting Powers all the views and all the sentiments of his Government concerning this important object, in a peaceful and friendly spirit, not only toward Mexico, but also toward the high contracting Powers, the undersigned hopes the latter will see nothing in these precautions of a nature to awaken any uneasiness in their minds.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.—The Police, a few days since, received a list of no less than 180 deserters from the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. A. M. WOOD. The men have all deserted since the battle of Bull Run, several having reached home only within the last few days. The most of these men are still lounging about Brooklyn and New-York and vicinity. The Police have at different times made arrests and delivered the parties over to the military authorities at Governor's Island. During the last week nine members of the regiment were arrested, and they will be taken on to Virginia to-day, together with about 175 recruits for the same regiment. The Police make serious complaints of the attempts of a certain class of lawyers to prevent the deserters from being forwarded when arrested, by taking out writs of *habeas corpus* under the Baby act. Other subterfuges have been resorted to for the purpose of depriving the Government of the services of these men, but thus far without any degree of success commensurate with the efforts put forth in their behalf. One of the local Judges seems to look upon it as an outrage that deserters should be arrested by the police at so much a head, and has intimated a determination to communicate with the Secretary of War upon the subject. The Police, as yet, have not presented any claim for the $5 allowed by the Government for the arrest of deserters. Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, the Police are determined to obey orders, and arrest every deserter they can find within their jurisdiction. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the Fourteenth, owing to the changing of their numerical designation to the Eighty-fourth, and also growing out of the extended absence of Col. WOOD, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels since the battle of Bull Run. Under the recent change of affairs it is confidently expected that Col. WOOD will soon be permitted to rejoin his regiment, and that he will be able to bring order out of chaos. Officer COYLE, of the First Precint Police, on Saturday night arrested JOHN LYNCH, a member of the regiment, for desertion. LYNCH is something of a desperate character, and avowed a determination never to be taken alive. A severe fight ensued, during which LYNCH seized Officer COYLE chin in his mouth and was shaking him in true terrier fashion, when fortunately assistance arrived, and the pugnacious LYNCH was safely lodged on Governor's Island. WM. THATFORD, another deserter from the Fourteenth, was also arrested Saturday night, by Officer UTTER, of the Fourth Precinct.

The Second Regiment of State Artillery being raised by Col. GRAHAM, for service on the coast defences, is rapidly filling up. Over 400 men have been mustered into service, and are comfortably quartered in barracks at Camp Doubleday, on the Hunterfly Road.

Death of Ex-Speaker Pennington, &c.

NEWARK, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Ex-Speaker PENNINGTON died at 6 o'clock this morning, aged 65.

Gen. PHILIP KEARNEY returned home last night, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his only son.

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DIED.

SMALL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 14, RANDALL SMITH, son of Wilson and Rebecca Small, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 266 Henry-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MARCY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 15, after a short illness, JAMES L. MARCY, late of San Francisco, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 222 4th-st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ California and Buffalo papers please copy.

WILLIS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, of consumption, SELINA H., wife of William J. Willis, and only daughter of Mr. Jared G. Dimock, of Rocky Hill, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house of Mrs. E. Valentine, No. 905 East Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Rocky Hill for interment.

LYONS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, after a short illness, in the 55th year of his age, JOHN LYONS, of the County of Longford, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 96 East 28th-st., from thence to St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

☞ Longford and Dublin papers please to copy.

LOWDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 16, of convulsions, ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Lowden, aged 7 years 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Feb. 18, without further invitation.

MCLELLAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 16, HUGH MCLELLAN, aged 61 years and 19 days.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 168 West 42d-st.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

MCGAURAN.—In this City, Feb. 16, PATRICK MCGAURAN, aged 76 years—native of County Cavan, Ireland, and for the last 55 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 615 3d-av., without further invitation.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 15, CATHARINE HARRIOT WALLACE, infant daughter of Jefferson and Abby O. Wallace.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Warren Harriot, No. 109 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, MARY, youngest daughter of Major and Eleanor Thompson, aged 3 years 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

ARQUIT.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 15, Capt. JOSEPH ARQUIT, aged 47.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers will please copy.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, Feb. 16, GEORGE WHITING, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral sa to take place from his late residence, No. 140 Congress-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 2½ P. M.

☞ *Christian Enquirer* and Buffalo papers please copy.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of Feb. 15, ANNA KELLOGG, youngest daughter of Samuel E. and Sarah W. Camp, aged 13 months.

Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

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43, 46, 7, 32, 8, 37, 71, 26, 70, 27, 31, 54, 78.
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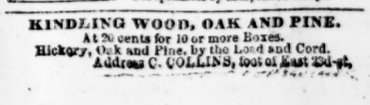

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12mo., cloth, 75c.; gilt, $1 25.
CONTENTS:
Mary Mother.
The Forrester of Hepburn.
The Weeder.
Brenda.
The Beacon.
Advent.
Childeric the Frank.
Mary the Virgin.
The Seer and the King.
The Lily of Lebanon.
The Vase.
The House of Gold.
Saga of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS RENDERED DURABLE AS VIOLINS.

("*Cremona—The most esteemed violin now in use, made by the family of Amadeus, of Cremona, Italy, 200 years ago.*"—CYCLOPEDIA.)

1. Worn out Pianos permanently and perfectly restored.
2. New Pianos secured against decay.
3. Cost for this, only from $30 to $60.
4. Pianos, with this patent improvement, for sale.

DRIGGS' STRING-CLAMP PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, MASON BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 4TH-ST., ENTRANCE No. 350 4TH-ST., NEXT DOOR EAST OF OUR-SER.

I. The Piano-forte is at once the most expensive and perishable article of household furniture. The outlay ought to secure an instrument to last for generations, and, like the violin, even improve with age; but, as the pockets of husbands and fathers testify, it does not. $500 to $1,000 spent for a piano becomes in a few years a dead loss, for the instrument is then musically worn out and useless. This individual, and, we may add, public and national loss—considering that pianos are as plenty as three-story houses, and are counted by hundreds of thousands—is now finally corrected and reformed by a simple invention of Mr. S. B. DRIGGS—simple, because all great inventions are but the adoption of Nature's obvious laws.

II. If economical reasons regarding this costly and frail instrument, as at present made, be forcible in the time of peace, with the National Government expenses at $2,000,000 a month, the same arguments now, when those outlays are officially rated at $2,000,000 a day, become of immeasurably greater force. It is even respectable for persons to say they need money, and have to save. Economy certainly, then, may begin with the luxury of the piano. That such economy is alone practicable by Driggs' improvement shall be shown.

III. This patent accurately described below by our leading musicians and eminent journals, can be applied equally to

PIANOS, OLD, WORN-OUT, OR NEW.

The private holder, or the manufacturer, of a new piano who desires it guarded against decay, (like the violin,) or the possessor of a worn-out piano, long since consigned as lumber to the garret, can, at an expense of from THIRTY to SIXTY DOLLARS, obtain this security to its permanent life in the one case, and enduring renovation in the other. The subscribers honorably pledge themselves to take a piano, an utter wreck as regards tone, and make it as good as ever for this sum. This will include new covering for the hammers, and new strings throughout, secured by the clamp.

IV. *The Subscribers keep on hand new pianos made by the best manufacturers, with this Patent String-Clamp added.*

V. The subscribers leave descriptive explanations to the following authorities. The approval, absolute and unqualified, of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Berge, the great organists, who have not their superiors in Europe; of Mr. Bristow, whose reputation as a composer has crossed the Atlantic; of Mr. Fradel, whose piano compositions are known in all the capitals of Europe and America, etc., etc.; besides the scientific dicta of the leading musical, and the metropolitan daily journals subjoined, establish the artistic and economical value of this invention to the entire musical world.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MUSICIANS.

The undersigned, after a thorough and critical examination of Mr. S. B. Driggs' newly-patented method for stringing Piano-Fortes, cheerfully bear testimony to its great superiority over the ordinary mode now in use. It relieves the bridge and sounding-board from all strain or pressure in any direction, thereby eminently increasing the tone and vibratory power of the instrument. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and cannot easily get out of order. It is likewise of great utility by reason of its ready application to all pianos, old as well as new. The effect of this improvement is an increase of tone to a great degree, at the same time rendering it perfectly pure, distinct, and musical. We have examined old pianos restrung after this method, each exhibiting in a marked manner all the peculiarities above stated. We have reason to believe that pianos strung in this way will improve, and not deteriorate in tone by age; and take great pleasure in recommending to all manufacturers and the public generally, so important and useful an improvement as this, known as "DRIGGS' PATENT STRING-CLAMP."

GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. BERGE,
GEO. F BRISTOW,
CHAS. FRADEL,
H. W. A. BEALE,
etc., etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 28, 1861.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN ACOUSTICS.—A very interesting exhibition of an improvement in the acoustic properties of the piano-forte took place before a large number of musical gentlemen, professional and amateur, on Thursday evening, at the room No. 350 4th-st. It was the application of a new string-clamp, invented by Spencer B. Driggs, the inventor of the Wallace "Violin Piano," the object being to avoid the oblique position of the strings on the bridge, and thus not only to prevent the instrument from jarring, but to increase its tone immensely and preserve its tune for a great length of time. By this simple invention the strings are kept in perfect line, and all strain upon the bridge, screw and sounding-board obviated. The experiment worked to perfection, and received the warmest approbation of the professional gentlemen present.

From the New-York Express, Oct. 29, 1861.

IMPROVING THE PIANO.—A new invention, which is now attracting the attention of musicians and musical amateurs, is that called the "Driggs Patent String-Clamp" for pianos. By a simple clamp of metal screwed to the bridge of the instrument, and through which the strings pass, the bridge and the sounding-board are relieved from all side compression. It increases the tone nearly double on account of the freedom in the vibration, and the instrument cannot easily get out of tune. It can be applied to all old pianos, thus restoring such as have grown "tin-pan-ny," as it is usually termed. The invention is to be examined by the curious, in 4th-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

From the Musical Review and World, Nov. 9, 1861.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—It is well known that the ordinary mode of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano-forte with the sounding-board is by placing each string under oblique pins, (behind and in front,) and about one inch apart, on top of the bridge, giving the strings a zigzag form, which is necessary, to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest. But, even with such precaution, it does not require the most powerful playing to overpower the instrument sufficiently to cause a jar.

The patent string-clamp of Mr. Driggs is the most simple and practical remedy for that defect that can possibly be conceived of.

* * * * * * *

The most noticeable features that first strike the player upon trying this improvement are the free, open tone—the absence of unpleasant harmonies, in testing the "singing" qualities—the proper pitch sound remaining, the normal sound to the last vanishing—an individuality and distinctness of tone in each note, and a grandeur and power of tone that cannot be overcome by the most powerful playing.

It can be applied to any piano, old or new, at a small expense. Instruments containing this improvement can be seen at No. 350 4th-st.

From the New-York Times, Nov. 11, 1861.

The piano-forte occupies so important a position in the world of music, that any genuine improvement in its mode of manufacture, by which new results are obtained, can scarcely be valued too highly. A step in this forward direction seems to have been made lately by Mr. S. B. Driggs, a gentleman who has spent over ten years of his life and a comfortable fortune in endeavoring to improve the instrument. Every one knows how a piano is strung, but few know of the fact that the twisting strain of the strings on the pins is from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, causing, as a matter of course, the bridge and sounding-board to be held so tightly that freedom of vibration is seriously obstructed. This fact leads to a gradual deterioration of power after a few years' use, as the strings become imbedded, and drawn into straight line. A sweet but wiry tone is all that remains of the former grandeur of the instrument. Mr. Driggs claims that this result is attributable solely to the present erroneous way of stringing, and to obviate it he has invented a contrivance called a "string-clamp," by which the board and bridge are completely relieved from strain. It would hardly interest our readers to describe this clamp, but the musically-inclined will find it worth their while to pay a visit to No. 350 4th-st., where pianos in which it has been introduced can be seen. The tone is unquestionably improved, and the instrument cannot apparently be overpowered by heavy playing, the volume of sound being in proportion to the strength of the blow, and all jarring of the strings being out of the question. Mr. Driggs has certainly proved that a piano strung with his patent clamp is most sensitive to vibration, and gives a freer and more sympathetic response than one that has been strung on the old plan, but whether, as he claims, the piano thus constructed will absolutely improve with age, like the violin, remains to be demonstrated. It is certainly a great and popular recommendation of the clamp that it can be applied to the oldest instrument, and restore it from a state of chronic wheeziness to one of renewed vigor, at a very trifling and insignificant cost.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1861.

A new improvement by the ingenious and liberal Mr. Driggs, on the mode of stringing pianos, so as to save the strain on the wood, and to be applied to the renovation of worn-out instruments—worn out as regards tone—is exciting much attention among the eminent professors and manufacturers.

Few persons are aware of the immense amount of labor and capital involved in the production of American Pianos, and the enormous amount, to many millions of dollars, annually sold. When we reflect that they are nearly as common as curtains and mirrors, we may arrive at the fact that the value of the number manufactured each year, would present noble figures compared with national staples, even such as King Cotton.

An invention, therefore, which aims to improve the tone, strengthen the works, diminish the necessity for frequent tuning, and prolong the vitality of the instrument, is a matter of importance, both as it regards the taste and the pocket. There is on exhibition in the Mason Buildings, in 4th-st., next to Broadway, a piano, which claims to possess such improvement. It is by Mr. Driggs. It has already been extensively praised by the Press—the daily and musical as well—has safely undergone the investigation of many leading manufacturers, and received the approval of some of our highest professors of music. The innovation consists of the mode of fastening the strings. The strain on the wood from the combined action of the strings is several thousand pounds. This causes the deterioration of pianos, which, unlike violins, grow worse with age.

The ordinary way of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano to the bridge is by placing each string under oblique pins, behind and in front, on top of the bridge, and about one inch apart, giving the strings a zig-zag form, which is necessary to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest; but with the open pedal it does not require the most powerful playing to cause a jar sufficient to destroy the purity of tone, when the instrument is overpowered. The twisting strain upon the bridge and board, caused by placing and holding the strings out of line, is immense—not less than 6,000 pounds on an ordinary piano, tuned to concert pitch. The string-clamp of Mr. Driggs is a simple and practical remedy for this. The clamp is formed with two straight parallel jaws, set at right angles with the strings, and the screw that causes the jaws to bite and hold the strings also secures the clamp firmly to the bridge or bearing-point, and with positive certainty secures every vibration which the strings can make, beyond the possibility of a jar; and whether the strings may—as they not infrequently do, from the peculiar spring of the hammer-shank or key—assume a lateral, a longitudinal, a perpendicular or a circular vibration, they are all equally secured in every direction by the clamp, and there is no possibility of change by time and use, as ordinarily constructed. Every string is kept in perfect line, from the hitch-pin to the tuning block, and there is no strain or weight whatever on the screw, bridge or sounding-board, leaving them free to develop tone in its purity. By this simple arrangement it is claimed the piano will remain much longer in tune, and, as a plain philosophical fact and necessity, it must, like other vibrating instruments, where the board is not overpowered by strain, improve by age and use, and be absolutely more valuable after twenty-five years' proper use than when new. It is capable of being easily and inexpensively applied to worn-out and condemned instruments, giving them thus a new lease of tuneful life.

From the New-York World, Jan. 8, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW IN PIANO-FORTES.—Americans have a laudable passion for perfecting the piano-forte. The Patent Office people generally have under consideration something like a baker's dozen of novel expedients for adding to the value of the favorite instrument. The result is that we are constantly achieving new triumphs of mechanical skill in its manufacture, and are distancing all foreign competitors. The past Fall has witnessed the introduction of a feature in the mode of stringing pianos that certainly deserves general attention from all lovers of music. The improvement in question is the invention of Mr. S. B. Driggs, a gentleman already widely known as the originator of some useful patents in this line.

Mr. Driggs claims, and justly, that the prevalent method of stringing is faulty, and in place of it he has applied a fastening termed a "string-clamp," which effectually relieves the board and bridge from strain. Heretofore the twisting strain upon the bridge and board, caused by placing and holding the strings out of line, has been rated at 6,000 or 7,000 pounds on all ordinary pianos, tuned to concert pitch. The clamp obviates the undesirable results of this enormous pressure, and therefore adds to the sweetness, brilliancy and power of the tone. Furthermore, it is claimed that the instrument must improve by use and age, like other vibrating instruments, where the board is not overstrained, so that a piano, with clamped strings, will be actually more valuable when twenty years old than when fresh from the factory.

There are minor effects, equally desirable, resulting from this simple contrivance. Old pianos, of any make, can be refitted at a trifling cost on this principle, so as to regain, or rather to surpass, their pristine qualities of tone. Practical illustrations of the truth of our remarks can be obtained by all who are curious in the matter by visiting the warerooms, No. 350 4th-st.

PIANOS, OLD AND NEW, containing this improvement, can be seen at our Warerooms. THE TIME REQUIRED to make the alteration and apply the STRING CLAMP to Pianos will not ordinarily exceed ONE WEEK.

DRIGGS & TOOKER, No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 37 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—The best instruction given in Elocution and Calisthenics by an able Professor at the Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st. Vocal diseases treated and persons of delicate health with consumptive tendencies restored. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten. $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED young German woman wishes a situation in an English or American family to take entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; would also do waiting and chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., room No. 13, near Grand-st., for two days.

ANA. M. GRADUATE OF MORE THAN ten years' experience, desires a few private or school engagements. He has been principal of various institutions in this State and New-England, and for the last few years has taught in City schools and in families. Terms moderate. Address J. O. N. GODFREY, Union-square Post-office.

HOTELS.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

ENGLISH MUTTON AND ENGLISH SOLES for dinner on MONDAY; English soles and frizzled hare for dinner on TUESDAY; roast beef and English plum-pudding on WEDNESDAY. For sale—English soles, Yarmouth bloaters, hares, English mutton, Stilton, Gloster and Cheddon cheese, hams bacon, &c. Prairie hens, stuffed and ready for cooking, 50 cents per brace. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 46 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's ale in fine condition on draught.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 699 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, and Broad Mountain, warranted pure articles; also, first qualities of English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel. All at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.
P. S. A lot of Cumberland Coal just received.

CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT OF THE Special Committee on the annual communication from His Honor the Mayor to the Common Council, was received, the accompanying resolutions adopted, three thousand copies ordered to be printed in document form, and directed to be published in three of the daily papers.
D. S. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

The Select Committee, to whom, by a resolution of this Board, adopted on the 13th January last, the annual communication of His Honor the Mayor was referred, to report suitable action on the part of the Common Council, with respect to its several recommendations, respectfully

REPORT.

That the communication referred to them, in its forcible and earnest suggestions for diminishing taxation upon our citizens, for the reformation of abuses in the administration of the City Government, and the reduction of the City expenditures, and in its broad and national patriotism, presents a marked and most encouraging contrast to some of the communications which have recently been received by the Common Council from the Chief Magistrate of the City. Whilst your Committee are unable to agree with His Honor the Mayor in respect to all the propositions and measures which he has submitted for the consideration of the Common Council, they have no reserve in expressing their judgment that the Message in question is one of the most interesting, important and valuable papers ever addressed to the legislative branches of the City Government.

Your Committee are deeply and most sadly sensible of the urgent necessity which now calls upon the authorities of the City of New-York for a retrenchment of the public expenditures. Supposing, in the face of the most conclusive evidence of its extravagance, that the expenses of our municipal administration have heretofore been only proportionate with the magnificent and ever-increasing wealth and prosperity of our City, it admits of no dispute at the present season, when the City has been stripped of millions of its wealth, and depression and long-continued adversity have been visited upon us, that those expenses should be made to correspond with the new and unfortunate condition of the City and the reduced resources for their payment; and that the sums to be assessed upon our citizens and property holders, for the maintenance of our local Government, should be only such as are absolutely required by the indispensable necessities of the City, and the strictest and most rigid economy in the management of its affairs.

Your Committee are apprehensive that the members of the City Government are reluctant to perceive the perilous emergency in which the City of New-York is now placed. Accustomed for many years, from the free and generous character of our citizens, to a liberal and perhaps careless administration of the City finances, it seems not to be understood that the taxpayers of this City now find it difficult to meet the demands of the most pressing exigencies, and are almost totally destitute of the means of indulging in generosity. A glance along our large thoroughfares and principal business streets at the present time, will satisfy any observer that New-York cannot any longer respond to the demands of what is called a liberal administration of its City Government. Our commerce is nearly annihilated, our banks have suspended, our manufacturing establishments are generally closed, many of the largest and most expensive stores and places of business are tenantless, great numbers of honest, industrious, intelligent persons, mechanics and laborers, are seeking in vain for employment, and wide spread and unparalleled suffering prevails among the poorer classes of our population. This most fearful state of things, it is quite apparent, has not yet fully impressed itself upon the minds of the public officers of our City Government.

Before the City Government can put a full end to the existing difficulties. In the midst of all this trouble and distress, the people of this City, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout the country, are called upon by the National Administration to contribute heretofore unheard-of sums towards carrying on the present war, and supporting the General Government. The expenditures of the National Administration for the current year will, it is estimated, amount to, if they do not exceed, $500,000,000. The interest on the National Debt will be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. In a single year the expenditures of the Government have risen from $70,000,000 to the above mentioned sum of $500,000,000. The interest on the National Debt will hereafter amount to nearly one-half the whole expenses of the Government during the year present. To meet these enormous drafts upon the National Treasury, and to guaranty the payment of the interest on the public debt and its principal when it falls due, Congress has imposed and purposes to impose taxes hitherto without precedent in this country in the experience of the present generation. Heavy import duties are laid upon articles of necessity as well as luxury. A direct tax upon lands, and probably upon income, is to be imposed. Stamp duties are to be levied upon legal documents and proceedings upon negotiable paper, and upon newspapers and periodicals. Most of the things of ordinary use and consumption in life, nearly every business transaction, and even the vehicles of daily intelligence and intellectual advancement and recreation, are to be subject to the taxation of the Federal Government. At the same time the State will demand increased taxation for the support of the State Government, in addition to the enormous expenses which the State has incurred in consequence of the war.

The sacrifices and contributions made by the City of New-York to maintain the honor and integrity of the National Government in the present war, are of a character and extent unknown in any other locality in the country. To these, and indeed to any sacrifices and burdens, the people of this City are all willing cheerfully to submit for the preservation of their liberties and the perpetuation of our free institutions. But it is due to truth to say, that it is now the almost universal belief of our people that their confidence in the abilities and character of those into whose hands it fell that the conduct of this war should be intrusted, has been most grievously disappointed. Opposed in politics as were the great majority of our citizens to the party which brought into power the existing National Administration, they nevertheless cordially, and with entire unanimity, placed at the disposal of the Government in its darkest hour of trial all the men and all the treasure which the mighty resources of the City could command. And from that time forward, this City has been not only among the foremost, but the very foremost, in its contributions of troops and money to sustain the National cause. For all these sacrifices, and for those yet to be made, what is the return made by the authorities of the Federal Government? The immense sums which in excess of our due proportion we furnished in their extremity are unpaid. The fortification and defence of our Harbor are neglected. But beyond, and worse than this, with a rapacity and profligacy to which the history of this country is a stranger, the Cabinet at Washington has lavished the treasure of the public moneys upon family relatives and political dependants, and has employed our armies in the field and our navy more for the purpose of enriching contractors and speculators than for the achievement of victory over our enemies. All the sacrifices and burdens to which your Committee have adverted this City would have borne without murmuring, if the tax-payers could have seen or been assured that their money was faithfully and economically applied to the objects for which it was contributed. But when they see immense sums lavished upon personal or political favorites of the members of the Cabinet, their confidence in the Government is impaired, and they cannot but regard the public credit as paralyzed, the nation disgraced, and the very existence imperilled.

This most alarming condition of affairs demands the serious attention and sober and deliberate consideration of every one called upon to take part in public concerns. The Common Council of the City of New-York, your Committee feel assured, will prove true to the dictates of judgment, policy and patriotism in this emergency. It should be acknowledged as their imperative duty to see that the purity of the administration of affairs is equal to the ability with which it has

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

DERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,989,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$290,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	763,782 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,49 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,899
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,009
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,589,009
For Endowment Assurances	403	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
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W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MITCHELL POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 19th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.* JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PERCENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASHED OR COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN
Purchased at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

A PREMIUM PAID FOR UNITED States 7 3-10 February Coupons, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS P. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

MEDICAL.

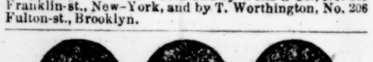
AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice: quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEVITER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st, four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



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THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

ONE BOX A "CERTAIN CURE."
SECRET
Diseases cured without failure from two to four days, and recent cases in
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS,
by the use of only ten pills, without taste or smell, and will not disorder the stomach. Now judge whether to use a box of the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
or be gorged with Copavia, Mercury, &c. Price $2, sent by mail.
J. H. EATON,
No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte! with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons', London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—Have you contracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Cure that disgusting disease at once. Dr. RODMAN'S, Specific Drops never fail. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New York.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. This great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house, besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN THE village of Hempstead, Long Island, containing one and a half acres of ground, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and shrubbery, a good new House, containing eleven rooms besides the attic, a barn, and a good well of water by the door. Will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South-6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 55x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

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TO LET—IN AUDUBON PARK, FOUR MOST desirable residences on the North River, within five minutes' walk of 152d-st. depôt Hudson River Railroad; plank walk, schools, churches, &c.; calls are made daily for orders for all that housekeepers require. Apply to J. W. AUDUBON, No. 180 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON OLDfield Point, Long Island, 30 acres, with English cottage, surrounded by forest trees; all necessary outbuildings; fine lawn; four acres of young orchard of choice fruit; ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, &c. Good beach for bathing, fishing, &c.
G. S. HUTCHINSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISTing of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 25 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT FORT WASHington.—Seven acres, fine buildings, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; all modern improvements. Rent, $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
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FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 25 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence: pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vine-covered house, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

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FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM CONTAINING 100 acres of the best land, about 60 acres are now down in good grass; will cut about 100 tons of hay the coming season; situated at Syosset, L. I., half a mile from the depôt; will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire of JAMES H PULLIS, No. 150 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FARM WANTED, ON A LEASE, WITHIN twenty miles of New-York, near railroad depôt, of about forty acres, with good-sized, comfortable house, out-buildings, garden and fruit, shade trees, &c.; the best of care will be taken of the premises. Address G. W. D., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

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Chief Cabin Passage $130
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Chief Cabin Passage $110
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ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ETNA FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ETNA sailed from Liverpool on the 29th January, and in consequence of damage sustained at sea, by collision, was compelled to put into Holyhead; she afterward proceeded to Liverpool, where the cargo was transhipped on board the Company's steamer EDINBURGH, now due. Consignees are hereby notified that an average bond is at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, and one also at the office of LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., and they are requested to call, with their bills of lading, and sign the bond, immediately on the ship's arrival, as no goods can be delivered until the bond is signed. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Bulletins from the Secretary of War.

Reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army.

Gen. Sedgwick Assigned to Stone's Division.

Proposed Telegraphic Communication with Asia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

VIRGINIANS FOR THE UNION.

It is reported from Gen. BANKS' headquarters to Gen. MCCLELLAN that within the past week numbers of Virginians have got through our lines, reached Frederick, and presented themselves, desiring to be enrolled in the service of the United States.

THE NEWS FROM FORT DONELSON.

The dispatch announcing a victory at Fort Donelson has occasioned intense joy, but up to 10 o'clock to-night, no official dispatches had been received in confirmation of the report, further than that the upper fort had been captured by the land forces.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN—RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1862.

The railroad operations of the War Department require that there should be a just and efficient system of railroad transport that would secure to government energetic action with a fair tariff of charges. The Secretary of War, believing that he may safely appeal to the practical experience of the officers of the railroad companies, and to their patriotic feelings for aid in devising such a system, he invites the chief officers of the respective railroad companies of the loyal States to meet and confer with him on this subject, at Washington, on Thursday, 20th day of Feb., 1862. Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and N. L. WILSON, now in this city, are requested to act as a Committee of Arrangements. Signed,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy War.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 13.

Ordered—*First*—That all applications for passes to go South across the military lines of the United States be made to Major-General JOHN A. DIX, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

Second—That all prisoners of war and other persons imprisoned by authority of any department of Government, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves on arrival at Baltimore to Maj. Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to observe his order will be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

The regulations heretofore existing which required passes across the military lines of the United States, to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, is rescinded by order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Sec. of War.*

THANKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—JOINT ORDER FROM SECRETARIES STANTON AND WELLES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Spring, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union in every land and upon every sea. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Military Committee have proposed a substitute for the various bills which have been reported for a reorganization of the medical department of the army. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, and approved by them. It provides that the Medical Department shall be independent of other departments. It provides for a Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon-General, one Inspector-General of Hospitals, and eight Assistant Inspectors, who are charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, camps of field and general hospitals. Ten Surgeons and twenty Assistant-Surgeons are added to present number.

ASSIGNED TO STONE'S DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK, of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, has been assigned to the command of Gen. STONE'S Division, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow. Gen. SEDGWICK'S position in the regular army was that of Major of the Fourth United States Cavalry.

It is understood that Gen. DAVISON will have command of Gen. SEDGWICK'S Brigade, of which Col. J. H. HOBART WARD is in temporary command. WARD was formerly Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The President's children are reported much better to-day, and for the first time in a week the President has been relieved from painful anxiety for them.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

No knowledge exists in Washington of the late Secretary CAMERON'S intended movements—whether he will go to Russia, or when.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION WITH ASIA.

Senator LATHAM is preparing a report asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for a survey to establish a telegraphic communication overland from San Francisco *via* Behring Straits to the mouth of the Amoor River.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

The House Military Committee are maturing a bill to provide for the payment of the bounty to the widows of soldiers who have died in the service. The bill which passed at the extra session granting the bounty made no provision for the payment.

AN OLD FAMILIAR FACE GONE.

Old FRANCIS, the colored messenger of the War Department, who has served in that capacity for over forty years, died suddenly at his residence to-day. Cause, alleged excitement over the war news.

THE WOUNDED AT ROANOKE.

The Sanitary Commission, on Thursday, sent from Baltimore two Inspectors, with a large amount of hospital supplies, for the wounded at Roanoke Island.

BIDS TO SUPPLY ARMY HORSES.

The Quartermaster's Department has extended till next Saturday the time for receiving bids to supply army horses. A large number of dealers are still in Washington.

A RESIGNATION.

L. C. BAKER, in charge of the Government Detective Civil Police, resigned his position yesterday. By his untiring energy and devotion to the Government, the contraband trade with the rebel States has been almost completely broken up. He intends entering the Sanitary service as an officer.

A SNOW-STORM.

Yesterday and last night the deepest snow of the season fell at Washington. To-day has been bright, the snow rapidly disappearing.

THE END AT HAND.

The Confederate Rebellion Crushed—Manassas to be Evacuated—Probable Retreat of the Rebel Army to the Gulf States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday night, Feb. 15, 1862.

I feel that I violate no confidence in stating, as I now do, that the highest military authorities of our Government believe the Confederate rebellion to be hopelessly overthrown. Gen. MCCLELLAN is expecting to hear, any hour, that the rebel army is in full retreat from Manassas, and when it breaks away from Manassas, it is doubtful if even Richmond will be a point in the next line of defence. The most probable policy of the rebel leaders, will be to retreat as expeditiously as possible from all points to the Gulf States, and try to make a stand there, hoping by their compact masses to resist our armies, until the fervid heats of Summer shall come to their aid, and help thin our ranks and demoralize our soldiers.

If the Confederate leaders should be able to leave in their rear a population devoted to their cause and hostile to us, they might safely abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to the possession of the Union armies. The annoyance of guerilla warfare, of bridge burnings and secret assassinations, would make the presence of our armies in the enemy's country very costly in men and money. And if Summer fevers should add to other harassing losses, we might find ourselves far from the end of the rebellion.

But such will not be the state of things if the rebels abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Their retirement will enfranchise hundreds of thousands of loyal citizens in those States, who will spring with joy to meet the old flag, and rapidly rank themselves under the regular Constitutional Government that the Confederate traitors have tried to extinguish. Virginia is as loyal a State, to-day, as ever Maryland or Missouri was. And as for Tennessee, I very believe that it always was, and is now more truly and even ardently loyal than any border Slave State in the Union. North Carolina is nearly akin to Tennessee in patriotic feeling. If, therefore, the Confederate armies retreat to the Gulf States, the loyal citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee will immediately reorganize their State Governments, and with rejoicings as sincere and hearty, as ever animated any people on earth, they will reclaim their old places in our glorious Union. Is there an arm in all the North that will be lifted to stay their coming? I do hardly believe it. YORK.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Providing for the Public Defence—The Bill in the Legislature for that Purpose—Evening Sessions in the Assembly—Thanks to the Soldiers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

On motion of Mr. STETSON, the bill to provide for the public defence reported by the Committee on Militia and Public Defence was taken from its place on "general orders," and referred to the first Committee of the Whole for discussion. Section first constitutes the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Comptroller a Commission, entitled "The Commission of Public Defence." Section second provides that the Engineer-in-Chief, the State Engineer, and Surveyor, with three engineers of good professional reputation be designated by the above Commissioners, and constituted a board to consider and report plans for the defence and protection of the harbors and frontiers, said Commission to receive a suitable compensation, fixed by the first Commission named, and their actual expenses. Section third authorizes the Commissioners of Public Defence to procure such heavy ordnance and all its appurtenances and ammunition and projectiles therefor. Section fourth authorizes them to turn over such part or parts of the ordnance, and so forth, as they deem proper, to the United States Government, to become a charge against the United States. Section fifth makes the same provision in regard to small arms, accoutrements and ammunition, as section third, in regard to heavy ordnance. Section sixth authorizes surveys and plans to be made for public defences, and the incurring of the necessary expenses therefor. Section seventh provides for the raising, arming and equipping of a volunteer force not to exceed 100,000 men, to serve for one year, unless sooner dismissed, on the same pay and under the same regulations as prevail in the United States service. Section eighth provides for the erection of the temporary fortifications, recommended in the Board of Engineers, under an impending necessity therefor. Section ninth gives a general authorization of all needful measures for affording security to persons and property in the State, in case of war, invasion, insurrection, or imminent danger thereof. Section tenth appropriates $2,000,000 to defray expenses authorized in third, fourth and fifth sections. Section eleventh appropriates $3,000,000 for the expenses contemplated in the sixth, seventh and eighth sections, providing that no portion shall be expended unless in the opinion of the Commissioners there shall be a necessity, actual or impending, for the use of the same, or a portion thereof, before the next session of the Legislature. Section twelve declares that the act shall take effect immediately. The resolutions introduced early in the session, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, were called up, and upon motion of Mr. STETSON again laid upon the table. The moving spirit to this result was a desire to do nothing which can embarrass a Government whose actions are beginning to show its energy and power so gloriously. The people have confidence in a Government that can strike so vigorously, and will have prudence to abide its course of action. In this connection I may add that the order for the release of State prisoners is here regarded as a masterly State paper, and not only that, but a good stroke of policy, as evincing to those who have been carping at what they called unconstitutional actions, that the Administration is anxious to confine itself to the exercise of its ordinary powers, when it safely can dispense with the use of extraordinary powers. It effectually crushes out all cries of centralization, a growing despotism, and all that sort of thing, which quasi-loyalists have been sounding during the whole progress of the war. Mr. REDDINGTON called for the consideration upon his resolutions upon the liquor-prohibition clause of the Constitution, which were pending at the adjournment yesterday. The question pending was the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. MCMULLEN'S substitute. The motion to reconsider was lost, and the question was then taken upon the original resolutions, which were carried by a good majority. Mr. PRYNE called up his resolutions of congratulation upon our recent victories, and made a very patriotic speech in support of them. They were, however, laid upon the table, in order that, when finally passed, they may include other victories, whose announcement is hourly expected. Mr. MCLEOD introduced a resolution refusing the petition of W. R. JACOBUS and other citizens of New-York City, in regard to frauds in the street cleaning contracts, to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to act during the recess of the Legislature, if necessary. Being a concurrent resolution, it lies upon the table. A resolution was passed providing for the holding of evening sessions, after the 18th instant, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week, for the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. This begins to look like work, and there is a chance that important bills will now receive their long delayed and needed attention. Mr. TRACEY, of Tioga, called up the resolutions in reference to the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT. Mr. PRINGLE moved as an amendment, seeing that the original resolution was not new pertinent, to strike it out, and insert therefor a resolution expressive of the satisfaction of the Legislature with the action of the Senate. Mr. MCLEOD, of New-York, moved to amend by adding "and extend their thanks to Hon. PRESTON KING for his vote upon that occasion." After an expression of opinion upon the question of passing an implied censure upon Senator HARRIS, the gentlemen withdrew his amendment in order to allow members to vote directly upon the original resolution, but Mr. ALVORD again renewed the amendment. Hereupon, a long and animated discussion arose in which gentlemen pitched into each other promiscuously. The House finally dodged the question by adjourning until Monday morning. The anxiety of some gentlemen to avoid any vote upon this question is not so indicative of a fierce adherence to the Government, as their loud-mouthed professions of fealty and patriotism. But the majority are determined to have a vote, and the resolution, unamended by Mr. MCLEOD'S addition will pass. Mr. MCLEOD'S amendment, or a resolution embodying it, cannot pass, I think. Many who would be glad to vote thanks to Senator KING, will vote against anything which implies a censure of Senator HARRIS. Just about the close of the debate, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD announced the receipt of a dispatch that two batteries at Fort Donelson had been taken by our troops, and that by that time, the Fort itself was probably in our hands. The announcement was received with loud applause. The victories awaited have now come, and let us hope that the resolution of approbation of our brave soldiers will not be upon the table any longer than Monday. They deserve all the praise that they can receive at the hands of a grateful people.

From what I learn, I think that the Legislature is pretty sure to take a recess from Wednesday next until the following Tuesday. Members who live at a distance insist that the adjournments should all come in one lump, and not be distributed from week to week, for the accommodation of those who reside near at hand. These members, in addition to those who are willing always to vote for an adjournment, will probably muster the requisite strength to carry the proposed adjournment.

I omitted to take any notice, at the time, of a bill, noticed by Mr. LEARY, of your City, in reference to volunteers who distinguish themselves in this war. It provides that, in order to save them from destitution or pauperism, they have a preference in employment upon State works, in whatever department they may be mentally or physically fitted for. The design of the bill is very patriotic. H.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Rear Guard Overtaken and Dispersed.

A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Gen. HALLECK has received dispatches from Gen. CURTIS, stating that Gen. PRICE'S rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance, the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and wagons. Gen. CURTIS *reports having taken more prisoners than he knew what to do with.*

FURTHER DETAILS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 14.

Our army, under the command of Gen. CURTIS, marched from Lebanon on the 11th inst., and formed in three divisions—the right under Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS, the left under CARR, and the centre under Gen. SIGEL. Six miles from Springfield, on the 12th, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sunset on the same day, 300 of the enemy attacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of 30. This was regarded as the commencement of the battle, and 300 cavalry and infantry, with a battery, were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the rebels, and three shells were thrown, to which no response was made, when our force retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night a continuous firing was kept up between the pickets.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, our army advanced in line of battle, and at daybreak the Third Division, headed by the Fourth Iowa, entered and took peaceful possession of the town.

PRICE had left at 2 o'clock the same morning, leaving over 600 of his sick behind. Large quantities of forage-wagons were also left. He had 12,000 effective troops and 50 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured 100 wagons of his train. Last night firing by pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at 6 o'clock our whole force was following the enemy.

It is reported that PRICE is merely falling back to meet MCINTOSH, who was coming up with reinforcements, and on his joining him he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are, however, that he is in full retreat.

People in and around Springfield express unbounded satisfaction at the arrival of our troops and general rejoicing is manifest throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the rebels.

This expedition will doubtless end the campaign in Missouri.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of enlistments made in this City last week for the regular army was only seven. A few boys were sent to Governor's Island to learn music. All the general service recruits have left the Island, as reported the other day, and the only troops stationed there now are the permanent party, and two companies of the regulars from Texas on parole. A recruiting office for the Eleventh Infantry has been opened at Canandagua, Lieut. GEORGE H. HIGBEE in charge. Lieut. MATTHEW R. MARSTON, First Infantry, who was recruiting for the battalion on Governor's Island has closed his office, not being able to get recruits. Lieut. J. D. DE RUSSY, of the same regiment, remains on recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Penn. It is expected that the second and third battalions of the Twelfth Infantry, Majors RICHARD S. SMITH and LUTHER B. BEUEN in command, will be recruited in the Western States, and efforts will be made to have them both ready at the same time. A good deal of sickness, chiefly measles, has prevailed in the first battalion of the Twelfth at Fort Hamilton, and the death of CHARLES BENJAMIN, a private in Company H, and a native of Port Royalton, Vt., is reported.

The naval recruiting returns for last week show a total of 301 men shipped here—176 for the general service, and 125 for Capt. PORTER'S fleet. The recruiting for this fleet has been closed now, and the office was shut up on Saturday.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Saturday, the steamer *Clifton* did not go into commission on account of the storm, but she will be commissioned to-day.

It is reported that the gunboat *Harriet Lane*, at the Washington Navy-yard, will be the flag-ship of the mortar fleet until the *Octorara* is ready. The latter has not yet tested her machinery.

The gunboat *Massachusetts* arrived at the yard on Saturday and anchored near the *R. B. Forbes*, off the Cob dock.

A sloop-load of shells and 12 Parrot guns arrived at the Yard from Cold Spring.

The following vessels are at the yard:

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	At anchor, wait'g sail'g ord's.
Savannah	22	Waiting repairs.
St. Lawrence	50	Waiting repairs.
Massachusetts	10	Off the Cob Dock.
Oneida	9	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Dacotah	9	Taking in coal.
Cayuga	9	Testing her engines.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
Relief	2	Waiting for stores.
Dawn	4	Repairing.
Sachem	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Uncas, (Coast Survey,)	3	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Currituck	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd:
Supply	2	Waiting for stores.
Octorara	9	Fitting out.
John P. Jackson	6	Ready for sea.
Westfield	6	Ready for sea.
Clifton	6	Waiting to be commissioned.
Forbes	4	At anchor off Cob Dock,
Corwin, (revenue,)	4	In dock.
A. Haughton	3	Taking in stores.
Lackawana, (frigate,)	—	On the stocks.
Adirondack, (sloop,)	—	Nearly complete.

The forces in the harbor are as follows.

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	350	North Carolina	1,200
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	130
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor	1,300
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloe's Island	60	Total	4,012

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Burnside Expedition.

The Gunboats Shelling the Rebels from Currituck Sound.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Wind to-day northeast, with rain and hail.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, with one or two passengers. None were brought back.

Southern papers are received, but contain little of interest.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says the rebel total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was eight killed and thirty wounded, two of the latter dying subsequently—Capt. WISE and Private BENNETT, of the Richmond Blues. The killed are Capt. O. J. WISE, Capt. ROBERT COLES, Lieut. WM. B. SELDEN, and seven privates. The *Day Book* says that 2,500 prisoners were taken, and that they will be paroled for exchange, and sent immediately to Norfolk.

A gentleman who arrived from Currituck Sound yesterday, says that several of our gunboats arrived at the canal on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and commenced firing shot and shell upon the rebels who were engaged in destroying the canal.

The storm delays the sailing of the *Stars and Stripes* and also *Jersey Blue* for Hatteras.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Matanzas—A Rough Voyage.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER PRIMERO.

The United States transport *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESGANG, from Port Royal, arrived here last night, after a passage of five days. She had in tow for some distance the steamer *Primero*, which had been ordered to New-York for repairs to her machinery. During the first two days out the weather was remarkably fine, with light winds from the southwest, but when passing Cape Hatteras it became very stormy, the wind blowing from the northwest, and changing to northeast, which caused a heavy sea. On the night of the 14th, the *Primero* was nearly towed under several times. Her bulwarks were stove in by the waves striking violently beneath the guards, and she shipped large quantities of water, and it was only by constant pumping that she could be kept afloat.

On the 15th, at noon, the storm having increased, the ensign of distress was hoisted on the *Primero*. With great difficulty a boat was lowered from the *Matanzas*, and an officer and four men went to the vessel. They found her pumps had given out, and seven feet of water in her hold, which was rapidly increasing, and which rendered it impossible to save her. The dangerous task of taking off the crew and placing them on board the *Matanzas* was performed, after which the *Primero* was abandoned to her fate. The storm continued to increase till midnight, when it gradually abated.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Baltic*.

We are indebted to J. E. HUERTA, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors and facilities.

The following passengers came by the *Matanzas*:

Mr. Chas. Kiell, Mark Ellis, Jesse Feno, J. R. Jenkins, Chas. Hawkins, A. B. Jarvis, W. J. Reid, Dr. F. Magee, Y. A. Reynolds, W. J. Montgomery, J. Malone, J. Barlow, J. McEwen, A. A. Highy.

CREW OF THE PRIMERO—S. F. Vogel, Captain; John Miller, Mate; Jos. Dea, W. N. Nertini, Jos. Basque, Jos. Arnauld, John Carroll, John Crofford, J. Mashado, A. Victorino, J. Silver, George Throponish.

MORE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The First Connecticut Battalion of Cavalry, Major JUDSON M. LYON, (a relative of the deceased Gen. LYON,) will leave their camp at Meriden Court, on Tuesday next, under orders to report at Wheeling, Va. They will pass through New-York, and be forwarded thence by Col. ALMY, Connecticut State Agent, *via* the Harrisburg route. The Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment of Infantry will leave Woodstock for the South next week.

PIRATICAL SYMPATHY FOR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A letter from Capt. RODGERS, of the ship *Macaulay*, states that he was boarded by the pirate *Sumter*, near Genoa, but her pirate Captain, on learning that the ship hailed from Baltimore, allowed her to proceed on her voyage without molestation.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The United States steam-transport *Oriental*, lying at the Pier, foot of Murray-street, North River, is taking in a full cargo of subsistence stores and ammunition for Key West and Fort Pickens.

The schooner *Sereto*, lying at the same Pier, is loading for Port Royal.

The schooners *Sea Nymph* and *Albert Mason* are also loading for Locust Point.

The United States store-ship *Supply* was yesterday towed from the Navy-yard to Whalers' Stores, Atlantic Dock, (Brooklyn,) where she will discharge her valuable cargo.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FIRST BATTALION CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.—The First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry are ordered to Wheeling, Va., and will leave their camp in Meriden, Conn., during the early part of the present week. There are four companies, numbering 326 men, and as many horses. They will pass through this City, landing at Pier No. 2, North River, and will be transferred to the New-Jersey Central Railroad boats, going to Wheeling, *via* Harrisburgh. The following is a list of the officers:

Major JUDSON M. LYON, Commanding.
Erastus Blakeslee, Adjutant.
Ebenezer Carpenter, Jr., Sergeant-Major.
Harrison J. O. Walker, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Charles B. Dyer, Commissary-Sergeant.
Ebenezer Witter, Hospital Steward.
John Bissonette, Saddle-Sergeant.
Stephen D. Skinner, Veterinary-Sergeant.

Company A—Andrew W. Bowen, Captain; Albert H. Niles, First Lieutenant; William G. Bruce, Second Lieutenant; Stiles A. Wheeler, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company B—Charles Farnesworth, Captain; Howell Atwater, First Lieutenant; Eldridge Colburn, Second Lieutenant; William D. McDonald, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company C—William S. Fish, Captain; Charles P. Williams, Jr. First Lieutenant; Henry W. Burr, Second Lieutenant; William T. Cook, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company D—Louis N. Middlebrook, Captain; Richard R. Crawford, First Lieutenant; William E. Morris Second Lieutenant; J. W. Clark, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, stationed at New-Haven, are under marching orders and will probably pass through New-York during the week.

A FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of THOS. MORGAN, one of the members of Engine Company No. 6, who was killed while going to the fire in Platt-street, on Thursday last, took place yesterday, agreeably to arrangements made by the Board of Engineers and Foremen. The body lay in state at the Engine House, from which place the funeral started. The Fire Department turned out almost *en masse*, every company being represented. While the procession passed through the streets, it was viewed by thousands who awaited its appearance for hours, the tolling of the City Hall bell giving notice that the funeral was in progress. The remains will be appropriately honored in the grounds already provided in Greenwood Cemetery for firemen killed in the discharge of their duty.

STABBING AND SHOOTING.—PATRICK MALARKY, residing at No. 153 Leonard-street, went into the grocery of GEORGE SMITH, No. 39 Elm-street, yesterday forenoon, and being very drunk, caused much disturbance. SMITH remonstrated with the fellow, and this made him more disorderly. Finally, he caught up a meat-knife, and stabbed SMITH in the left arm, causing a deep cut. Fearing that he should be injured more seriously, SMITH ran behind the counter and got a revolver, which he fired once at MALARKY. The ball made a gash in his upper lip, but the wound is by no means of a dangerous character. SMITH was immediately arrested, and is held pending an examination before a magistrate. MALARKY was placed under the care of Dr. ROOSA at the City Hospital.

BURGLARIES.—The feed-store of ROYELL & JOHNSON, No. 611 Sixth-avenue, was broken into early on Saturday morning and robbed of a set of harness, worth $50, and $3 in money. Soon afterwards Officer WILSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two men passing along Sixth-avenue with a bundle, and on questioning them they dropped the package and ran. The contents of the bundle proved to be the stolen harness.... On Saturday night two burglars were discovered in the butcher's shop at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Officer CASSIDY gave an alarm, but the rogues escaped before he could obtain the aid necessary to secure them. Nothing was carried away from the shop.

THE CENTRAL PARK SKATING.—Perite circumvolitation of the skating-pond being at this season the acme of ambition for young and old, male and female, of New-York, the excellent condition of the ice yesterday and Saturday on the Central Park lakes attracted crowds of visitors. Verily did youth and beauty meet, and chase away the hours with flying feet. The fast falling and obstructing snow could not repress the mobility of the skaters. Amid the storm and the sunshine, the deep snow and the gangs of laborers clearing the pond, the festive sport was still pursued with all the serpentine deviations for which our knights of the steel and strap are celebrated. The ice has seldom been in better condition, or the visitors more numerous.

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.—Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Commodore S. F. DUPONT have united in an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the North to give temporary aid to the large numbers of ex-slaves who have been deserted by their masters. A public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute Thursday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor of the City, will preside. Rev. M. FRENCH and Rev. J. W. LINDSEY, who have been on a tour of examination at Port Royal, will give an account of the destitution and numbers of the contrabands within the lines of Gen. SHERMAN. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, and other able speakers, will address the meeting.

FUNERAL OF PAT. MATHEWS.—PAT. MATHEWS, whose violent death has caused a profound sensation among the class of sporting characters to which he belonged, was buried yesterday afternoon in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of his mother, No. 201 Greene-street and it was attended by a large number of people. MATHEWS was 31 years of age. ALICE GREY, the young woman who was stabbed at the same time with MATHEWS, is slowly getting well.

PROF. AGASSIZ LECTURES.—Prof. AGASSIZ has consented to deliver a course of lectures similar to the series which have recently been given in Brooklyn, although the subjects are not precisely the same. The first lecture of the course comes off this evening at Irving Hall. The world-wide reputation of Prof. AGASSIZ will doubtless attract a large audience of our most intelligent citizens.

A COLOSSAL OX.—Mr. BRYAN LAWRENCE'S bullock was weighed on Saturday, when it was found to weigh 2473 lbs.—154 lbs. heavier than the celebrated ox Union, killed about two years ago, making Mr. LAWRENCE'S ox "The Constitution," the largest ever slaughtered in this country.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—From the weekly report of the above institution, ending February 14, it appears that during the past week 79 have been admitted, 61 discharged cured or relieved, and five have died. At date, 356 remained for further treatment.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof Agassiz, from Cambridge, Mass.; R. Casson, and J. O. Bartholomew, of London, Eng., are at the Everett House.

Lansing Pruyn, of Albany; Samuel D. Crane, of Boston; H. Bell and lady, of Kentucky; Wm. Mason, of Taunton, and Col. James H. Sedley, of the Third United States Artillery, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Cohoconey, of the United States Navy; Col. Graham, of Washington; Dr. John H. Mackie, and S. N. Hardwell, of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*; James Terwilliger, of Albany, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

L. M. Flournoy, of Kentucky; P. M. Cutler, President of the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad; C. G. McCauley, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Rev. C. Demond, of Boston; E. Roland, of Paris, France; Jas. Turner, of England, and M. H. Throop, of Utica, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Huntington and Rev. Dr. Cooledge, of Boston; J. J. Walworth, of Boston; Lieut. P. G. Wagner, of the U. S. A., and F. G. Clark, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

M. S. Mepham, of St. Louis; S. Giber, of Lima, Penn.; S. A. McCarty, of the U. S. N., and D. W. Hughes, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sailing of the Nova Scotia.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The *Nova Scotia* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

The Seventeenth United States Infantry—An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which appeared in your issue of the 11th inst. in regard to the Seventeenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, stationed at this post. Your informant, whoever he may be, does great injustice to the regiment in stating that we have but "150 men all told." Our report this morning shows an aggregate of 334 present in garrison, and something over 100 at the various recruiting stations, all of whom belong to the First Battalion. Hoping you will give publicity to this, in justice to the regiment, I am, Sir, &c. X.

FORT PREBLE, Me., Thursday Feb. 13, 1862.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—The Governor of New-York has promoted First Lieutenant DAVID HENRIQUES, of this City, to a Captaincy in the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, in place of J. M. CARVILLE, resigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull and neglected; WHEAT 1c.@2c. higher, No. 1 at 79½c.@80c. CORN unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $9 75. Hogs, dressed, in brisk demand, and 5c.@10c. higher; Live firm at $2 35@$2 60. RECEIPTS—4,600 Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, 1,700 Live Hogs, 3,206 Dressed. Exchange for Gold unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 16—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg and Southampton.*—Capt. C. H. Plummer, Hubert Delger, Robt. Halsey, lady and 2 children, Max Eckart, E. Peiser, lady, child and servant, Helene Meyer, Otto Friedrich, Florentine Braun and lady, Jacob Kocher and lady, Eliza Bull, John Madden, M. Ward, lady and 4 children, and 67 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon rises... 9 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 25 | Gov. Island 10 14 | Hell Gate....11 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taube, Hamburg, Jan. 27, via Southampton Feb. 1, mdse. and 94 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Cape Race, and was boarded by the news boat, Feb. 12, at 8 A. M. Feb. 10, lat. 47 30, lon. 47, fell in with large ice-field. Next day, no open water to be seen, and at times could hardly force our way through the ice; passed 37 large icebergs; on the following day, 80 miles W. S. W. of Cape Race, passed several large icebergs, experienced fresh westerly winds throughout; 4th inst., lat. 49 30, lon. 18 40, saw Bark G. W. Horton, of Rockland, bound W. 8th inst., lat. 49 27, lon. 33, saw steamer Parana, bound E.

U. S. transport Matanzas, Liesgang, Port Royal, 12th inst, in ballast and passengers to D. D. Tompkins. 12th inst., saw bark Texas, from Port Royal for New-York.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Palmetraet. (Nor.) Olaeisen, Marragona 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Louisa, Benton, Sagua, 8th inst., with sugar, &c., to A. G. Golting & Co.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Terceira, Jan. 5, with fruit, &c., to J. M. Smith. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig R. H. Moulton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sloane, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to master. 5th inst saw a large ship ashore on Carrysfort Reef, with three wreckers alongside taking out cargo.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Cadiz, 48 days, with lead, salt, &c., to Demill & Co. Dec. 31, lat. 35 47, lon. 9 28, spoke brig Wardsale, of Eastport, from Alexandria, for Falmouth. Eng. 14th inst., lat. 39 58, lon 70 25, spoke Hamburg ship Gellert, hence for Bristol.

Sch. Earl Mulgrave, (Br., of Baddeck, C. B.,) Campbell, Aux Cayes 1st inst., with logwood, &c., to Jas. Hunter & Co. 3d inst., saw a fore-and-aft schr. ashore on Fortune Island; also saw bark Maryland ashore on Inagua, (before reported;) also heard at Inagua of the Br. brig Nyassa, of Halifax, being ashore at that place. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Dirigo, (of Philadelphia,) Cook, Sagua, Feb. 4, with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward. When coming out of Sagua, collided with brig Croton, bound to Newport, R. I., carrying away jibboom; the brig had mainsail and stays'ls split, lost foreyard, &c., and put back to repair. Both vessels had pilots on board.

Schr. Trident, Snow, (Augadilla, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Talbot & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Shr. G. R. Fisher, Stevens, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn, to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Edwards, Baltimore 6 ds., wood.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Baltimore 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Benjamin D. Prince, Rayner, Truro 8 ds., with fish to master.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport, Ericsson, Port Royal; steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Bremen and Southampton. Barks Hogarton, Hatteras Inlet; Goodspeed, Sligo; Panama, Rio Janeiro. Hieland, (Brem.,) Bremen; Jason, (Nor.,) Rotterdam; Lord Palmerston, (Sard.,) Queenstown. Brigs Young Dorchester, (Br.,) Hav

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.

Further Particulars of the Fort Donelson Fight.

Formidable Character of the Rebel Fortifications.

THE ENEMY ENTIRELY SURROUNDED.

The Reduction of the Fort a Foregone Conclusion.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A special to the *Democrat*, dated "in the rear of Fort Donelson, Friday afternoon," says:

"Last night was very severe on our troops, rain having set in, which turned to snow. It is freezing to-day, and old citizens say they rarely have such cold weather in this latitude.

The more I see of the fort the more convinced I am that it cannot be reduced without a terrible battle. Its rear seems almost impregnable. The outer works and bastions of the fort are located on ridges, 150 to 250 feet high, covered with dense timber and undergrowth. Upon a similar range of hills outside of these our army is drawn up in line of battle, completely encircling the enemy from the Cumberland, south of the fort, to the back water of a stream which flanks the fort on the North.

Gen. OGLESBY, who has the extreme right, last night pushed forward his brigade to the Cumberland, and has planted a battery, commanding the river, which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more reinforcements; in fact, *we have them completely surrounded and can complete the job at our leisure.*

A formidable attempt was made last night to take TAYLOR'S Battery by the enemy, who approached under cover of darkness, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Twentieth Illinois. Considerable skirmishing occurred during the night, both forces endeavoring in the darkness to crawl in upon the other. This morning it was discovered that the enemy had placed logs on top of their breastworks, leaving a space for them to shoot through, and much diminishing their risks from the unerring aim of our sharpshooters.

The casualties among our artillery are thus far very small. The loss of the enemy as far as can be ascertained is considerable. Yesterday afternoon, after the storming party had retired, and when the rebels had been thickly crowded together to repel the assault, *Capt. Tyler opened on them with terrible effect.* His practice was superb, creating the greatest consternation in their ranks and causing them to take refuge in their intrenchments.

The gunboat assault was terrific, exceeding even the Fort Henry bombardment. It lasted about an hour and a half. The enemy has fronting on the river two batteries, the lower one of nine, and the upper of four guns, besides a 10-inch columbiad. The wooden gunboats *Tyler* and *Canestoga* engaged in the fight.

Com. FOOTE pronounces the engagement the hotest he ever witnessed. Seven of the nine guns in the lower tier of the enemy's battery had been silenced, and everything was apparently progressing favorably, when the rudder-chain of the *Carondelet* was severed. The *Pittsburgh* was damaged in the wheel, so as to be unable to stem the current, and the pilot-house of the *St. Louis* was knocked away, killing the pilot, and slightly wounding several others, among them Commodore FOOTE. The fleet were then obliged to retire. *One of our shells struck immediately under one of the enemy's guns, throwing the gun and the bodies of the gunners high in the air.* Great numbers of the wounded could be seen carried up the hill.

Commodore FOOTE's wound is slight. The *St. Louis* was struck 57 times, the *Louisville* 35, the *Pittsburgh* 21, and the *Carondelet* 26.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

A Cairo special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that Capt. WISE, of the steamer *Minnehaha*, reports that the rebels made a *sortie* from the fort at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, drove our forces back three-quarters of a mile, and captured SCHWARZ's Battery. At 1 o'clock our troops rallied, *recaptured the battery, drove the rebels before them, and planted our flag on their outer fortifications.*

A steamer from Evansville brings a report that four of our Colonels were killed yesterday afternoon, among whom was Col. LOGAN, of Illinois. The names of the others were not ascertained.

A CIRCULAR FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The following circular has been issued from headquarters:

"All persons who are known to have been in arms against the United States, or to have actively aided the rebellion by word or deed are to be arrested. Those who are accused of acts in violation of the laws of war, such as the destruction of railroads and bridges, and private property, firing into trains, assassinations, &c., will not be released on any terms, but will be held for trial before military commission. Notoriously bad and dangerous men, though no specific act of disloyalty can be proven against them, will be kept in custody, and their cases referred to the commanding General. Prisoners not included in either of the above classes, may be released upon subscribing to the usual oath, and giving sufficient bond, with good security, for their future good conduct. The amount of bond should in no case be less than $1,000, and in some cases should be much larger, varying according to wealth, influence and previous conduct of the party. The security should in preference be a Seecessionist. Persons now engaged recruiting for the rebel army, and also those enrolled for the rebel service, will be arrested and held as prisoners of war. In addition to this all property belonging to such persons, and which can be used for military purposes, such as horses, mules, harness, wagons, beef cattle, forage, &c., will be secured and turned over to the Provost Marshal, to be disposed of according to orders of the commanding General of the Department. Where persons who have been in the rebel service voluntarily come forward and take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance and parole, and are released from bonds, all property not of military character, taken from them, will be restored. By order of MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.

H. H. MCLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. HALLECK has also issued a General Order, the principal point of which follows a request of the Acting Governor of Missouri:

It is hereby ordered that at all future elections in this State, whether State, municipal, county or town elections, every voter will be required to take the oath of allegiance required by the State Convention of Oct. 18, 1861. Officers of polls will see to the execution of this order. If they receive votes of persons not taking the oath, they will be arrested, tried for military offence, and the election declared null and void.

Gens. B. HAMILTON and STEELE left this evening for Cumberland River. One or more regiments of troops leave here daily for the same destination.

PIRATICAL SYMPATHY FOR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 16.

A letter from Capt. RODGERS, of the ship *Macaulay*, states that he was boarded by the pirate *Sumter*, near Genoa, but her pirate Captain, on learning that the ship hailed from Baltimore, allowed her to proceed on her voyage without molestation.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Bulletins from the Secretary of War.

Reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army.

Gen. Sedgwick Assigned to Stone's Division.

Proposed Telegraphic Communication with Asia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16.

VIRGINIANS FOR THE UNION.

It is reported from Gen. BANKS' headquarters to Gen. MCCLELLAN that within the past week numbers of Virginians have got through our lines, reached Frederick, and presented themselves, desiring to be enrolled in the service of the United States.

THE NEWS FROM FORT DONELSON.

The dispatch announcing a victory at Fort Donelson has occasioned intense joy, but up to 10 o'clock to-night, no official dispatches had been received in confirmation of the report, further than that the upper fort had been captured by the land forces.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN—RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1862.

The railroad operations of the War Department require that there should be a just and efficient system of railroad transport that would secure to government energetic action with a fair tariff of charges. The Secretary of War, believing that he may safely appeal to the practical experience of the officers of the railroad companies, and to their patriotic feelings for aid in devising such a system, he invites the chief officers of the respective railroad companies of the loyal States to meet and confer with him on this subject, at Washington, on Thursday, 20th day of Feb., 1862. Hon. ERASTUS CORNING and N. L. WILSON, now in this city, are requested to act as a Committee of Arrangements. Signed,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy War.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 13.

Ordered—*First*—That all applications for passes to go South across the military lines of the United States be made to Major-General JOHN A. DIX, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

Second—That all prisoners of war and other persons imprisoned by authority of any department of Government, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves on arrival at Baltimore to Maj. Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to observe his order will be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

The regulations heretofore existing which required passes across the military lines of the United States, to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, is rescinded by order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Sec. of War.*

THANKS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—JOINT ORDER FROM SECRETARIES STANTON AND WELLES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Spring, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union in every land and upon every sea. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Military Committee have proposed a substitute for the various bills which have been reported for a reorganization of the medical department of the army. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General, and approved by them. It provides that the Medical Department shall be independent of other departments. It provides for a Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon-General, one Inspector-General of Hospitals, and eight Assistant Inspectors, who are charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, camps of field and general hospitals. Ten Surgeons and twenty Assistant-Surgeons are added to present number.

ASSIGNED TO STONE'S DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK, of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division, has been assigned to the command of Gen. STONE's DIVISION, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow. Gen. SEDGWICK's position in the regular army was that of Major of the Fourth United States Cavalry.

It is understood that Gen. DAVISON will have the command of Gen. SEDGWICK's Brigade, of which Col. J. H. HOBART WARD is in temporary command. WARD was formerly Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

The President's children are reported much better to-day, and for the first time in a week the President has been relieved from painful anxiety for them.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

No knowledge exists in Washington of the late Secretary CAMERON's intended movements—whether he will go to Russia, or when.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION WITH ASIA.

Senator LATHAM is preparing a report asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for a survey to establish a telegraphic communication overland from San Francisco *via* Behring Straits to the mouth of the Amoor River.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

The House Military Committee are maturing a bill to provide for the payment of the bounty to the widows of soldiers who have died in the service. The bill which passed at the extra session providing the bounty made no provision for the payment.

AN OLD FAMILIAR FACE GONE.

Old FRANCIS, the colored messenger of the War Department, who has served in that capacity for over forty years, died suddenly at his residence to-day. Cause, alleged excitement over the war news.

THE WOUNDED AT ROANOKE.

The Sanitary Commission, on Thursday, sent from Baltimore two Inspectors, with a large amount of hospital supplies, for the wounded at Roanoke Island.

BIDS TO SUPPLY ARMY HORSES.

The Quartermaster's Department has extended till next Saturday the time for receiving bids to supply army horses. A large number of dealers are still in Washington.

A RESIGNATION.

L. C. BAKER, in charge of the Government Detective Civil Police, resigned his position yesterday. By his untiring energy and devotion to the Government, the contraband trade with the rebel States has been almost completely broken up. He intends entering the Sanitary service as an officer.

A SNOW-STORM.

Yesterday and last night the deepest snow of the season fell at Washington. To-day has been bright, the snow rapidly disappearing.

THE END AT HAND.

The Confederate Rebellion Crushed—Manassas to be Evacuated—Probable Retreat of the Rebel Army to the Gulf States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday night, Feb. 15, 1862.

I feel that I violate no confidence in stating, as I now do, that the highest military authorities of our Government believe the Confederate rebellion to be hopelessly overthrown. Gen. MCCLELLAN is expecting to hear, any hour, that the rebel army is in full retreat from Manassas, and when it breaks away from Manassas, it is doubtful if even Richmond will be a point in the next line of defence. The most probable policy of the rebel leaders, will be to retreat as expeditiously as possible from all points to the Gulf States, and try to make a stand there, hoping by their compact masses to resist our armies, until the fervid heats of Summer shall come to their aid, and help thin our ranks and demoralize our soldiers.

If the Confederate leaders should be able to leave in their rear a population devoted to their cause and hostile to us, they might safely abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee to the possession of the Union armies. The annoyance of guerilla warfare, of bridge burnings and secret assassinations, would make the presence of our armies in the enemy's country very costly in men and money. And if Summer fevers should add to other harassing losses, we might find ourselves far from the end of the rebellion.

But such will not be the state of things if the rebels abandon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Their retirement will enfranchise hundreds of thousands of loyal citizens in those States, who will spring with joy to meet the old flag, and rapidly range themselves under the regular Constitutional Government that the Confederate traitors have tried to extinguish. Virginia is as loyal a State, to-day, as ever Maryland or Missouri was. And as for Tennessee, I very believe that it always was, and is now more truly and even ardently loyal than any border Slave State in the Union. North Carolina is nearly akin to Tennessee in patriotic feeling. If, therefore, the Confederate armies retreat to the Gulf States, the loyal citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee will immediately reorganize their State Governments, and with rejoicings as sincere and hearty as ever animated any people on earth, they will reclaim their old places in our glorious Union. Is there an arm in all the North that will be lifted to stay their coming? I do hardly believe it. YORK.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Rear Guard Overtaken and Dispersed.

A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Gen. HALLECK has received dispatches from Gen. CURTIS, stating that Gen. PRICE's rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance, the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with baggage and wagons. Gen. CURTIS *reports having taken more prisoners than he knew what to do with.*

FURTHER DETAILS FROM SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 14.

Our army, under the command of Gen. CURTIS, marched from Lebanon on the 11th inst., and formed in three divisions—the right under Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS, the left under CARR, and the centre under Gen. SIGEL. Six miles from Springfield, on the 12th, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sunset on the same day, 300 of the enemy attacked our pickets, but were driven back with a loss of 30. This was regarded as the commencement of the battle, and 300 cavalry and infantry, with a battery, were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence commanding the supposed approach of the rebels, and three shells were thrown, to which no response was made, when our force retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night a continuous firing was kept up between the pickets.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, our army advanced in line of battle, and at daybreak the Third Division, headed by the Fourth Iowa, entered and took peaceful possession of the town.

PRICE had left at 2 o'clock the same morning, leaving over 600 of his sick behind. Large quantities of forage-wagons were also left. He had 12,000 effective troops and 50 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured 100 wagons of his train. Last night firing by pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at 6 o'clock our whole force was following the enemy.

It is reported that PRICE is merely falling back to meet MCINTOSH, who was coming up with reinforcements, and on his joining him he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are, however, that he is in full retreat.

People in and around Springfield express unbounded satisfaction at the arrival of our troops and general rejoicing is manifest throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the rebels.

This expedition will doubtless end the campaign in Missouri.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of enlistments made in this City last week for the regular army was only seven. A few boys were sent to Governor's Island to learn music. All the general service recruits have left the Island, as reported the other day, and the only troops stationed there now are the permanent party, and two companies of the regulars from Texas on parole. A recruiting office for the Eleventh Infantry has been opened at Canandagua, Lieut. GEORGE H. HIGBEE in charge. Lieut. MATTHEW R. MARSTON, First Infantry, who was recruiting for the battalion on Governor's Island has closed his office, not being able to get recruits. Lieut. J. D. DE RUSSY, of the same regiment, remains on recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Penn. It is expected that the second and third battalions of the Twelfth Infantry, Majors RICHARD S. SMITH and LUTHER B. BADEN in command, will be recruited in the Western States, and efforts will be made to have them both ready at the same time. A good deal of sickness, chiefly measles, has prevailed in the first battalion of the Twelfth at Fort Hamilton, and the death of CHARLES BENJAMIN, a private in Company H, and a native of Port Royalton, Vt., is reported.

The naval recruiting returns for last week show a total of 301 men shipped here—176 for the general service, and 125 for Capt. POWER's fleet. The recruiting for this fleet has been closed now, and the office was shut up on Saturday.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Saturday, the steamer *Clifton* did not go into commission on account of the storm, but she will be commissioned to-day.

It is reported that the gunboat *Harriet Lane*, at the Washington Navy-yard, will be the flag-ship of the mortar fleet until the *Octorara* is ready. The latter has not yet tested her machinery.

The gunboat *Massachusetts* arrived at the yard on Saturday and anchored near the *R. B. Forbes*, off the Cob dock.

A sloop-load of shells and 13 Parrot guns arrived at the Yard from Cold Spring.

The following vessels are at the yard:

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	At anchor, wait'g sail'g ord's.
Savannah	22	Waiting repairs.
St. Lawrence	50	Waiting repairs.
Masachusetts	10	Off the Cob Dock.
Oneida	9	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Dacotah	9	Taking in coal.
Cayuga	9	Testing her engines.
John Adams	22	In ordinary.
Relief	2	Waiting for stores.
Dawn	4	Repairing.
Sachem	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Uncas, (Coast Survey,)	3	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Currituck	5	Nearly ready to be commis'd.
Supply	2	Waiting for stores.
Octorara	9	Fitting out.
John P. Jackson	6	Ready for sea.
Westfield	6	Ready for sea.
Clifton	6	Waiting to be commissioned.
Forbes	4	At anchor off Cob Dock.
Corwin, (revenue,)	4	In dock.
A. Haughton	3	Taking in stores.
Lackawana, (frigate,)	—	On the stocks.
Adirondack, (sloop,)	—	Nearly complete.

The forces in the harbor are as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	350	North Carolina	1,200
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	130
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor	1,300
Fort Richmond	7		
Bedloe's Island	60	Total	4,012

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Further Rebel Accounts of the Burnside Expedition.

The Gunboats Shelling the Rebels from Currituck Sound.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Wind to-day northeast, with rain and hail.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, with one or two passengers. None were brought back.

Southern papers are received, but contain little of interest.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says the rebel total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was eight killed and thirty wounded, two of the latter dying subsequently—Capt. WISE and Private BENNETT, of the Richmond Blues. The killed are Capt. O. J. WISE, Capt. ROBERT COLES, Lieut. WM. B. SELDEN, and seven privates. The *Day Book* says that 2,500 prisoners were taken, and that they will be paroled for exchange, and sent immediately to Norfolk.

A gentleman who arrived from Currituck Sound yesterday, says that several of our gunboats arrived at the canal on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and commenced firing shot and shell upon the rebels who were engaged in destroying the canal.

The storm delays the sailing of the *Stars and Stripes* and also *Jersey Blue* for Hatteras.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Matanzas—A Rough Voyage.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER PRIMERO.

The United States transport *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESGANG, from Port Royal, arrived here last night, after a passage of five days. She had in tow for some distance the steamer *Primero*, which had been ordered to New-York for repairs to her machinery. During the first two days out the weather was remarkably fine, with light winds from the southwest, but when passing Cape Hatteras it became very stormy, the wind blowing from the northwest, and changing to northeast, which caused a heavy sea. On the night of the 14th, the *Primero* was nearly towed under several times. Her bulwarks were stove in by the waves striking violently beneath the guards, and she shipped large quantities of water, and it was only by constant pumping that she could be kept afloat.

On the 15th, at noon, the storm having increased, the ensign of distress was hoisted on the *Primero*. With great difficulty a boat was lowered from the *Matanzas*, and an officer and four men went to the vessel. They found her pumps had given out, and seven feet of water in her hold, which was rapidly increasing, and which rendered it impossible to save her. The dangerous task of taking off the crew and placing them on board the *Matanzas* was performed, after which the *Primero* was abandoned to her fate. The storm continued to increase till midnight, when it gradually abated.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Port Royal since the sailing of the *Baltic*.

We are indebted to J. E. HUERTA, Purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors and facilities.

The following passengers came by the *Matanzas*:

Mr. Chas. Kiell, Mark Ellis, Jesse Feno, J. R. Jenkins, Chas. Hawkins, A. B. Jarvis, W. J. Reid, Dr. F. Magee, Y. A. Reynolds, W. J. Montgomery, J. Malone, J. Barlow, J. McEwen, A. A. Highly.

CREW OF THE PRIMERO—S. F. Vogel, Captain; John Miller, Mate; Jos. Deu, W. N. Nertini, Jos. Basque, Jos. Arnauld, John Carroll, John Crofford, J. Mashado, A. Victorino, J. Silver, George Throponish.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The United States steam-transport *Oriental*, lying at the Pier, foot of Murray-street, North River, is taking in a full cargo of subsistence stores and ammunition for Key West and Fort Pickens.

The schooner *Sereto*, lying at the same Pier, is loading for Port Royal.

The schooners *Sea Nymph* and *Albert Mason* are also loading for Locust Point.

The United States store-ship *Supply* was yesterday towed from the Navy-yard to Whalers' Stores, Atlantic Dock, (Brooklyn,) where she will discharge her valuable cargo.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FIRST BATTALION CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.—The First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry are ordered to Wheeling, Va., and will leave their camp in Meriden, Conn., during the early part of the present week. There are four companies, numbering 326 men, and as many horses. They will pass through this City, landing at Pier No. 2, North River, and will be transferred to the New-Jersey Central Railroad boats, going to Wheeling *via* Harrisburgh. The following is a list of the officers:

Major JUDSON M. LYON, Commanding.
Erastus Blakeslee, Adjutant.
Ebenezer Carpenter, Jr., Sergeant-Major.
Harrison J. O. Walker, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Charles B. Dyer, Commissary-Sergeant.
Ebenezer Witter, Hospital Steward.
John Bissonette, Saddle-Sergeant.
Stephen D. Skinner, Veterinary-Sergeant.

Company A—Andrew W. Bowen, Captain; Albert H. Niles, First Lieutenant; William G. Bruce, Second Lieutenant; Stiles A. Wheeler, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company B—Charles Farnesworth, Captain; Howell Atwater, First Lieutenant; Eldridge Colburn, Second Lieutenant; William D. McDonald, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company C—William S. Fish, Captain; Charles P. Williams, Jr. First Lieutenant; Henry W. Burr, Second Lieutenant; William T. Cook, Quartermaster Sergeant. Company D—Louis N. Middlebrook, Captain; Richard R. Crawford, First Lieutenant; William E. Morris Second Lieutenant; J. W. Clark, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Col. HENRY W. BIRGE, stationed at New-Haven, are under marching orders and will probably pass through New-York during the week.

A FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of THOS. MORGAN, one of the members of Engine Company No. 6, who was killed while going to the fire in Platt-street, on Thursday last, took place yesterday, agreeably to arrangements made by the Board of Engineers and Foremen. The body lay in state at the Engine House, from which place the funeral started. The Fire Department turned out almost *en masse*, every company being represented. While the procession passed through the streets, it was viewed by thousands who awaited its appearance for hours, the tolling of the City Hall bell giving notice that the funeral was in progress. The remains will be appropriately honored in the grounds already provided in Greenwood Cemetery for firemen killed in the discharge of their duty.

STABBING AND SHOOTING.—PATRICK MALARKY, residing at No. 153 Leonard-street, went into the grocery of GEORGE SMITH, No. 39 Elm-street, yesterday forenoon, and being very drunk, caused much disturbance. SMITH remonstrated with the fellow, and this made him more disorderly. Finally, he caught up a meat-knife, and stabbed SMITH in the left arm, causing a deep cut. Fearing that he should be injured more seriously, SMITH ran behind the counter and got a revolver, which he fired once at MALARKY. The ball made a gash in his upper lip, but the wound is by no means of a dangerous character. SMITH was immediately arrested, and is held pending an examination before a magistrate. MALARKY was placed under the care of Dr. ROOSA at the City Hospital.

BURGLARIES.—The feed-store of ROYELL & JOHNSON, No. 611 Sixth-avenue, was broken into early on Saturday morning and robbed of a set of harness, worth $50, and $3 in money. Soon afterwards Officer WILSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two men passing along Sixth-avenue with a bundle, and on questioning them they dropped the package and ran. The contents of the bundle proved to be the stolen harness.... On Saturday night two burglars were discovered in the butcher's shop at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Officer CASSIDY gave an alarm, but the rogues escaped before he could obtain the aid necessary to secure them. Nothing was carried away from the shop.

THE CENTRAL PARK SKATING.—Perite circumvolitation of the skating-pond being at this season the acme of ambition for young and old, male and female, of New-York, the excellent condition of the ice yesterday and Saturday on the Central Park lakes attracted crowds of visitors. Verily did youth and beauty meet, and chase away the hours with flying feet. The fast falling and obstructing snow could not repress the mobility of the skaters. Amid the storm and the sunshine, the deep snow and the gangs of laborers clearing the pond, the festive sport was still pursued with all the serpentine deviations for which our knights of the steel and strap are celebrated. The ice has seldom been in better condition, or the visitors more numerous.

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.—Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Commodore S. F. DUPONT have united in an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the North to give temporary aid to the large numbers of ex-slaves who have been deserted by their masters. A public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute Thursday evening, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor of the City, will preside. Rev. M. FRENCH and Rev. J. W. LINDSEY, who have been on a tour of examination at Port Royal, will give an account of the destitution and numbers of the contrabands within the lines of Gen. SHERMAN. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, and other able speakers, will address the meeting.

FUNERAL OF PAT. MATHEWS.—PAT. MATHEWS, whose violent death has caused a profound sensation among the class of sporting characters to which he belonged, was buried yesterday afternoon in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of his mother, No. 201 Greene-street, and it was attended by a large number of people. MATHEWS was 31 years of age. ALICE GREY, the young woman who was stabbed at the same time with MATHEWS, is slowly getting well.

PROF. AGASSIZ LECTURES.—Prof. AGASSIZ has consented to deliver a course of lectures similar to the series which have recently been given in Brooklyn, although the subjects are not precisely the same. The first lecture of the course comes off this evening at Irving Hall. The world-wide reputation of Prof. AGASSIZ will doubtless attract a large audience of our most intelligent citizens.

A COLOSSAL OX.—Mr. BRYAN LAWRENCE's bullock was weighed on Saturday, when it was found to weigh 2473 lbs.—154 lbs. heavier than the celebrated ox Union, killed about two years ago, making Mr. LAWRENCE's ox "The Constitution," the largest ever slaughtered in this country.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—From the weekly report of the above institution, ending February 14, it appears that during the past week 79 have been admitted, 61 discharged cured or relieved, and five have died. At date, 356 remained for further treatment.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof Agassiz, from Cambridge, Mass.; R. Casson, and J. O. Bartholomew, of London, Eng., are at the Everett House.

Lansing Pruyn, of Albany; Samuel D. Crane, of Boston; H. Bell and lady, of Kentucky; Wm. Mason, of Taunton, and Col. James H. Sedley, of the Third United States Artillery, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Cohoconey, of the United States Navy; Col. Graham, of Washington; Dr. John H. Mackie, and S. N. Hardwell, of the United States steamer *Massachusetts*; James Terwilliger, of Albany, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

L. M. Flournoy, of Kentucky; P. M. Cutler, President of the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad; C. G. McCauley, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Rev. C. Demond, of Boston; E. Roland, of Paris, France; Jas. Turner, of England, and M. H. Throop, of Utica, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Huntington and Rev. Dr. Cooledge, of Boston; J. J. Walworth, of Boston; Lieut. P. G. Wagner, of the U. S. A., and F. G. Clark, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

St. S. Pepham, of St. Louis; S. Giber, of Lima, Penn.; S. A. McCarty, of the U. S. N., and D. W. Hughes, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sailing of the Nova Scotia.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 16.

The *Nora Scotia* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

The Seventeenth United States Infantry—An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which appeared in your issue of the 11th inst. in regard to the Seventeenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, stationed at this post. Your informant, whoever he may be, does great injustice to the regiment in stating that we have but "150 men all told." Our report this morning shows an aggregate of 334 present in garrison, and something over 100 at the various recruiting stations, all of whom belong to the First Battalion. Hoping you will give publicity to this, in justice to the regiment, I am, Sir, &c. X.

FORT PREBLE, Me., Thursday Feb. 13, 1862.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—The Governor of New-York has promoted First Lieutenant DAVID HENRIQUES, of this City, to a Captaincy in the Sixty-first New-York Regiment, in place of J. M. CARVILLE, resigned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull and neglected; WHEAT 1c.@2c. higher, No. 1 at 79½c.@80c. CORN unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $9 75. HOGS, dressed, in brisk demand, and 5c.@10c. higher; Live firm at $2 35@$2 60. RECEIPTS—4,600 Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, 1,700 Live Hogs, 3,200 Dressed. Exchange for Gold unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 16—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg and Southampton.*—Capt. C. H. Plummer, Hubert Delger, Robt. Halsey, lady and 2 children, Max Eckart, S. Peiser, lady, child and servant, Helene Meyer, Otto Friedrich, Florentine Braun and lady, Jacob Kocher and lady, Eliza Bull, John Madden, M. Ward, lady and 4 children, and 67 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon rises... 9 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 25 | Gov. Island 10 14 | Hell Gate....11 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taube, Hamburg, Jan. 27, via Southampton Feb. 1, mdse. and 94 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Cape Race, and was boarded by the news boat, Feb. 12, at 8 A. M. Feb. 10, lat. 47 30, lon. 47, fell in with large ice-field. Next day, no open water to be seen, and at times could hardly force our way through the ice; passed 37 large icebergs; on the following day, 80 miles W. S. W. of Cape Race, passed several large icebergs, experienced fresh westerly winds throughout; 4th inst., lat. 49 30, lon. 18 40, saw Bark G. W. Horton, of Rockland, bound W. 5th inst., lat. 49 27, lon. 33, saw steamer Parana, bound E.

U. S. transport Matanzas, Liesgang, Port Royal, 12th inst, in ballast and passengers to U. D. Tompkins. 12th inst., saw bark Texas, from Port Royal, for New-York.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Palmetract, (Nor.,) Olsen, Tarragona 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Louisa, Benson, [illegible], with sugar, &c., to A. G. Golting & Co.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) [illegible]ford, Terceira, Jan. 5, with fruit, &c., to J. M. Smith. [illegible] no Am. vessels.

Brig R. H. Moulton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sloane, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to master. 5th inst saw a large ship ashore on Carrysfort Reef, with three wreckers alongside taking out cargo.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Cuba 18 days, with lead, salt, &c., to Demill & Co. Dec. 31, lat. 35 47, lon. 9 28, spoke brig Waredale, of Eastport, from Alexandria, for Falmouth, Eng. 14th inst., lat. 39 58, lon 70 25, spoke Hamburg ship Gellert, hence for Bristol.

Sch. Earl Mulgrave, (Br., of Baddeck, C. B.,) Campbell, Aux Cayes 1st inst., with logwood, &c., to Jas. Hunter & Co. 3d inst., saw a fore-and-aft schr. ashore on Fortune Island; also saw bark Maryland ashore on Inagua, (before reported;) also heard at Inagua of the Br. brig Nymph, of Halifax, being ashore at that place. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Dirigo, (of Philadelphia,) Cook, Sagua, Feb. 6, with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward. When coming out of Sagua, collided with brig Croton, bound to Newport, R. I., carrying away jibboom; the brig had mainsail and staysails split, lost foreyard, &c., and put back to repair. Both vessels had pilots on board.

Schr. Trident, Snow, Augadilla, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Talbot & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Shr. G. R. Fisher, Stevens, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn, to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Edwards, Baltimore, 6 ds., wood.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Baltimore 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Benjamin D. Prince, Rayner, Truro 8 ds., with fish to master.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—During the day, fr m W. S. W.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport, Ericsson, Port Royal; steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Bremen and Southampton. Barks Houston, Hatteras Inlet; Goodspeed, Sligo; Panama, Rio Janeiro. Hieland, (Brem.,) Bremen; Jason, (Nor.,) Rotterdam; Lord Palmerston, (Sard.,) Queenstown. Brigs Young Dorchester, (Br.,) Havana; Manitland, (Lubeck,) Rio Janeiro; Rio, (Swed.,) Falmouth.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. ship Boston, Liverpool. Sld, ship E. W. Farley, for Ship Island, with six companies of the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment.

Miscellaneous.

The following vessels are now at sea, bound to this port, some of which are fully due:

Audubon, Phinney, from Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Ashburton, Bradish, London, Jan. 1.
Advance, Child, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Alice Ball, Adams, Havre, Jan. 15.
America, Salte, Havre, Jan. 17.
Arno, Debring, Havre, Jan. 17.
Athena, ——, Havre, Jan. 8.
Armen, Sedulia Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Auguste, Giesbrecht, Havre, Jan. 15.
Anna, Davis, Palermo, Dec. 26.
Admiral Browning, ——, Peal, Dec. 17.
Brilliant, Hager, Havre, Jan. 18.
Bromny, Mayer, London, Dec. 14.
Brilliant, Colburn, Shields, Dec. 3
Boreas, Henschler, Cadiz,